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COLORADO PEOPLE IN PERIL

MORE OUTRAGES BY THE UTES APPREHENDED.

THE WHITE RIVER BAND BECOMING UNRULY —WHY SUPPLIES ARE WITHHELD FROM THEM—GOV. PITKIN IMPLORED TO SECURE MILITARY PROTECTION FOR EXPOSED SETTLEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In consequence of the fact that the House Committee on Indian Affairs are conducting the investigation into the causes which led to the massacre at White River Agency with closed doors, the press reports of the proceedings are necessarily brief and imperfect, and in several instances injustice has been done the witnesses by a misrepresentation of their testimony. Gov. Pitkin complains that he has been made to suffer in this respect and that in consequence of misstatements as to what he said before the committee he has been unjustly criticised by the Eastern newspapers. Gov. Pitkin did not testify, as was reported, that the troubles arose because the Utes have been striving for years to drive the whites from Colorado, but he did testify that the Indians have frequently driven miners and settlers from the North and Middle Parks, which embrace large tracts of country, adjoining the Indian reservation, and he gave a list of murders and outrages committed by the White River Indians during the past few years, furnishing the committee with the names of the victims of Indian atrocity and the date of aggravated outrages upon settlers and the destruction of their property.

In conversation to-night with THE TIMES correspondent Gov. Pitkin represented that the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Los Pinos, where the White River Utes are now encamped, is very serious, and that the settlements are kept in a state of constant apprehension by the hostile demonstrations of the Indians. He explained that the only road by which supplies can now be taken from Los Pinos to Ouray, and the numerous mining camps in Ouray County, runs through the Indian reservation for a distance of 70 miles, and that the hostile Indians are strong along this entire line of communication. The people residing south of the Indian reservation in Ouray County are now suffering from a lack of supplies, and cannot obtain relief, because the Indians are in full command of the only road over which supplies can be hauled. Gov. Pitkin to-day received a petition, signed by many people residing at Ouray, Dallas, and Uncompahgre Park, in which attention is directed to their condition and an urgent appeal made for assistance and military protection. The troubles of last Fall prevented freighters from taking the usual Winter supplies to Ouray County, and fear of the Indians still deters them. The result is that the people in that section are now actually suffering from a serious scarcity of the necessaries of life. The petitioners say: "That this alarm is not unfounded will appear from the fact that no freight can be brought here except by bringing it through hostile Indian camps at the Los Pinos Agency. Many of the White River as well as the Uncompahgre Utes are now there demanding the issue of rations, which the agent and employes are powerless to refuse. Within the past few days Douglas, chief of murderers and ravishers, has been furnished with provisions at this agency by a Government which ought to hang rather than feed him. With the knowledge that the agency supplies are sufficient only for two or three weeks, and regardless of the objections of the agent, the Uncompahgre Utes insist upon sharing the Government food with their White River brethren, and by their acts emphatically declare that they are in full sympathy with the outlaws. In a short time both tribes will be starving and demanding food from an agent powerless to appease their hunger, with the National Government apparently determined to repeat its White River experiment by withholding protection from the officers it stations in the midst of these fiends. Unless troops are placed near the agency no supplies can be brought here, and our families and ourselves must suffer the perils of a barbarous Indian war, with famine staring us in the face. We believe it to be our solemn duty to protest against the neglect of the Government, and respectfully urge upon you to request the proper authorities to give us the needed protection by stationing a sufficient force at or near the present Los Pinos Agency, and if they refuse so to do, that you, by calling out the Militia, may see that the State grants the protection which the National Government refuses."

In another petition received to-day by Gov. Pitkin from Portland, a mining camp in Ouray County, the writer appeals, in behalf of himself and family and the inhabitants of Uncompahgre Park, for protection against the Utes. "Our lives and property," the petitioner declares, "are at the mercy of the savages. There are no troops here and there is no prospect that any will come. There are nearly 500 warriors at Los Pinos Agency, and a large percentage of them are White River Utes. They are saucy and impudent. The Acting Agent was ordered not to issue rations to them, but they compelled him by force of arms to disobey this order. I am satisfied that if we do not get troops to protect this country, the people will all be murdered before the grass begins to grow again. In fact, we are in great danger every minute, and I earnestly hope that you will succeed in getting troops here as soon as possible, for if the Utes do make a break, the people cannot withstand them. The Utes outnumber the whites nearly one-half and have better arms and more ammunition. So many persons have gone away for the winter that this section is in a helpless condition, and protection should be furnished immediately. It is evident that the Indians are preparing for war. They are getting arms and ammunition from the Mormons, and we have a few unprincipled whites among us who are secretly selling arms to them. I hope you will give this matter serious consideration and do all you can for us. I would not have appealed to you if I did not feel that it is a case of life and death." Gov. Pitkin will lay these petitions before the proper authorities to-morrow, and urge them to take immediate steps for the protection of the people in the exposed localities.

In explanation of the order withholding supplies from the White River Utes, Secretary Schurz said to the TIMES correspondent that when those Indians became hostile they destroyed a considerable portion of their supplies, and many of their cattle strayed away. Finally, they went to Los Pinos and asked to be fed from supplies belonging to the Uncompahgres. These supplies are scarcely sufficient for the Uncompahgres, and cannot be given to the White River band without starving the former. Besides, the law forbids the feeding of hostile Indians without express authority from Congress; so that if there were an abundance of supplies for the White River band they could not be issued to them under the law. As the White River Utes, however, destroyed the supplies provided for their use, the Secretary thinks it is foolish to charge the Government with starving them. According to the facts set forth in the petitions received to-day by Gov. Pitkin, it would seem that the White River Utes are in no immediate danger of starving so long as the supplies for the Uncompahgres hold out, and when these become exhausted both bands will doubtless raid the mining camps and settlements unless the Government sends a sufficient military force to hold them in check.

The Southern Utes, Ignatio, Salvero, Buckskin Charley, and Ojo Bancho, arrived here last night in charge of Col. Page.

The committee investigating the charges preferred against ex-Commissioner Hayt will probably conclude their work to-morrow. Secretary Schurz to-night said that the report of the committee would be submitted to the Board of Indian Commissioners at their meeting in New-York on Tuesday next. It has not yet been determined who will succeed Mr. Hayt as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE NEW-YORK APPRAISERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is currently reported that A. P. Ketchum will be appointed to succeed Silas B. Dutcher as Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New-York. Mr. Ketchum is now the General Appraiser. James F. Hall, who is an Assistant Appraiser, and Henry L. Whiting, now attached to the Coast Survey Service, and stationed at New-York, are also named to succeed Mr. Dutcher; but those who are in positions to know the feelings of the President and Secretary Sherman touching the vacancy in the office of Appraiser are confident that Mr. Ketchum will secure the appointment.

RAILROAD PLANS AND CHANGES.

THE OSWEGO MIDLAND ROAD TRANSFERRED TO ITS NEW OWNERS—CHARLESTON'S RAIL CONNECTIONS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The control of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway was transferred, at 12 o'clock last night, by Receivers Abram S. Hewitt and John G. Stevens to the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company. C. N. Jordan, President of the new company, issued yesterday his first official order, making the Secretary of the company, Theodore Houston, General Manager of the road. An order of Receiver Stevens, issued Jan. 30, announced the resignation of T. C. Purdy, Superintendent of the division from Middletown to Norwich, and made Assistant Superintendent A. H. Danforth acting Superintendent until further notice. It is presumed that few changes will be made in the working force of the road.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, to promote the completion of the Western railroad connections of Charleston. President Simonds, of the First National Bank, submitted resolutions tendering cordial sympathy and support to the movement now being made to unite the great North-west with the Atlantic seaboard, and favoring the formation of a committee to prepare and publish an address, showing the advantages of Charleston as a terminal port, and its exceptional value to the great railroad lines seeking an outlet to the ocean, which were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were also adopted declaring Charleston's continued interest in the Blue Ridge Railroad, on which several millions of dollars have already been spent, and that the Chamber will co-operate in any practical measures looking to its completion. At night, by invitation of the Mayor, the members of the State Legislature from Charleston met at the City Hall a committee of citizens of Anderson, S. C., representing the Blue Ridge Railroad. All those present expressed their readiness to support such legislation at the extra session next week as will revive the road and make it desirable to those who have the means to finish it. Exemption from taxation and the remission of back taxes are among the privileges proposed.

RECEIPTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A LARGE INCREASE DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1879.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following statement, taken from the books of the Treasury Department, shows the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, compared with the corresponding six months of the preceding year:

	1878.	1879.
Customs...........	$67,915,785	$84,837,378
Internal revenue..	57,738,331	60,979,245
Miscellaneous.....	15,513,763	13,496,013
Total..........	$141,167,889	$159,312,636

The above figures show a net increase for the six months of $18,144,747. The increase in Customs and internal revenue receipts, which alone indicate the business condition of the country, was $20,162,507. This rate of increase was more than maintained during the month just closed, the receipts from Customs being, in round numbers, $15,000,000, against $10,250,000 in January, 1879, and from internal revenue, $10,000,000 during January, 1880, against $8,000,000 during January, 1879, an increase in favor of last month of about $7,000,000.

The expenditures for the two periods above compared were as follows:

	1878.	1879.
Ordinary............	$83,653,344	$101,902,497
Interest public debt.	51,472,297	51,444,960
Total...........	$135,125,641	$153,347,457

The ordinary expenditures for 1878 include $5,500,000 paid on account of the Fisheries award, and those for 1879 include about $20,000,000 paid on account of arrearages of pensions. These two sums were really extraordinary expenditures, and deducting them from the figures above given will show a net surplus for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, of about $26,000,000, against about $11,500,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate Select Committee on the Freedmen's Bank are still taking testimony in regard to the affairs of that institution, and will examine additional witnesses at a series of meetings to be held the present week; but the investigation is now nearly finished. During the past few days the committee have examined George W. Stickney, the bank's Actuary; John O. Evans, J. S. Kidwell, President of the Seneca Sandstone Company; Dr. Charles B. Purvis, a Trustee of the institution, and several of its depositors. Their testimony showed great looseness in the bookkeeping, and a lack of proper care in scrutinizing the securities accepted on loans. Dr. Purvis testified that the failure of the bank was due solely to the panic, although he admitted that there were irregularities in the management. The committee, it is understood, will report that, in consequence of the death of some of the persons responsible for the bank's bad management and the present poverty of the remainder, nothing can now be done for the further relief of the depositors except to consummate the proposed purchase of the Freedmen's Bank building in this city by the United States Government, a bill for which purpose has been recommended by the Commissioners and once passed by the Senate. The building is now rented for the use of the Department of Justice and the Court of Claims. The price asked for it is $275,000.

ADMIRAL PAULDING'S WIDOW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An exceptionally interesting memorial has been presented to both houses of Congress in behalf of the venerable widow of Admiral Paulding, praying that a pension be granted her of $50 per month. It sets forth that her distinguished husband, the last survivor of the battle of Lake Champlain and a hero of three wars, died 15 months ago, leaving her little besides his small farm in Suffolk County, N. Y., which is mortgaged far beyond its present value, and that the moderate pension for which she appeals to Congress is absolutely needed to free her from anxiety and assure her comfort for the few remaining years which may be allotted to her. The memorial also sets forth that it has always been the custom thus to provide for the widows of distinguished defenders of the Republic; that so far back as March 2, 1799, the faith of the nation was pledged by the act of that date to reward the services of distinguished officers of the Navy, and that the Navy pension fund of over $14,000,000, now in the Treasury, was entirely derived from the exertions during the war of the officers and enlisted men of the service. It is incidentally suggested that Congress might fitly commemorate the centennial of the capture of Major Andre in 1780 by promptly voting this pension to the widow of the distinguished son of John Paulding.

THE EFFECT OF ADVANCED PRICES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Considerable complaint is heard from country merchants in the Ohio Valley of a dullness of trade. This is ascribed by retail dealers partly to the open Winter, partly to the shortage in most crops except wheat, but mainly to the rapid advance in goods with manufacturers and wholesale dealers. The retailers say it is impossible for them to realize in the country a corresponding advance, and so goods remain on their hands unsold. There has been little or no increase of wages of laborers and mechanics, and the purchasing ability of that class and of farmers does not keep pace with the general advance in dry goods and family necessaries.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THINGS

LOCAL AND STATE POLITICS AT ALBANY.

PARTIES, AND PARTIES WITHIN PARTIES, AT THE CAPITAL—WHAT THE STATE DEMOCRACY FIND AFTER THEIR DEFEAT—A VERY UNHAPPY FAMILY OF EX-"STATE OFFICERS"—THE INTERIOR FACTS OF "THE BOLT"—WHAT HAS FOLLOWED IT —TAMMANY AND TILDEN AT SWORDS' POINTS.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Albany is the recognized centre of the Tilden Democrats. New-York is too cut up with factions, and Brooklyn runs to village politics. This city is far enough off to save the ex-Governor from the mistakes of his "agents." It is near enough to reach them in four hours, and it is a railroad point that is in easy communication with the "back counties." The rank and file of the party here are divided up between the party factions. The Tilden wing has the majority, but the Kelly wing is large enough to lose its party the election now and then. If the Republicans were as united as their opponents are divided, the Democrats would be always easily beaten; but they are not so united, and the local contests quite as often run into a trade as into a battle. The Tilden Democrats keep themselves united, if they cannot keep their party united. Hence, having a compact body of votes to throw, they are charged with putting them where they will do the most good for themselves. The result, if not the design, is that the Tilden men carry the city offices and the county Supervisors, and the machine Republicans come in on the county officers, and elect Congressman, Senator, Sheriff, Prosecutor, and the like.

These interests clash when State and national affairs are reached. The same Democrats who are accused of a liking for the Republican machine on local politics, were suspected of helping "the scratchers" on the "State issues," and are now charged with being behind the "Anti-Third Term Club," which is the present form of "the scratchers." The politics of the county, in fact, is very personal. The anti-Tilden Democrats of prominence are Chief-Justice Church, ex-Judge Parker, Mr. Erastus Corning, and Mr. George W. Miller. Truly or falsely, the critics of these men explain their position by their disappointments. The Chief-Justice is not mentioned with that reverence that judicial station used to command. His friends are constantly explaining what a good thing—for him and them—it would have been if he had run for Governor in 1874. His enemies are ever showing, or saying, that Mr. Tilden offered him the nomination, and his suspicion of Uncle Sammy was so great that he declined it. It is a *mot* here that Mr. Church does not want a thing when he can get it, and earnestly covets it when he cannot have it. There is no love lost between him and the Tildenites. He remembers the way in which "the old man" put the razor to the throat of his friends. They remember the alacrity with which he wrote to THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the award of the Electoral Commission, without the regulation assault on it. A good many able men have failed in the rôle of mutual friend between Tilden and Church. It was the dream of Senator Jacobs's life to bring them together. A close friend of the Chief-Justice tells me that the editor of the Democratic paper in Brooklyn got as far as a promise from Mr. Church to go down to Gramercy Park and make it all up, but failed to get Gramercy Park to consent to confer with the political jurist on any terms.

The Parker-Corning disaffection is also explained on personal grounds. In 1874, the candidate in the Syracuse Convention against Tilden was ex-Judge Parker. He got the 12 votes from Albany County when they were certainly expected by Mr. Tilden. It is charged on one side that Mr. Parker, who was on the delegation, was committed to Mr. Tilden before he went to Syracuse, and became a candidate himself after he got there. It is claimed on the other side that he was free to act as he pleased, and showed no bad faith. It is agreed that his candidacy was a surprise to the 11 other delegates, who voted for him on the familiar principle of standing by your own county's representative, whether you want him or not. Mr. Parker's act cost the Albany politicians a year of absence from Mr. Tilden's warming affection after he became Governor. He has never been put on a delegation since. Mr. Corning is his son-in-law, and his independence is, therefore, not rated at its real worth. Mr. George W. Miller is the ex-Superintendent of Insurance, and no faction of the Democracy has adopted him into favor since he involuntarily left that prominent but unfortunate office. He is said to have run as a Kellyite candidate for the Assembly, last year, and a comely butcher had more majority than Mr. Miller had votes. His friends, however, insist that the Inspectors got tired of counting. The Tilden Democrats do not escape calumny either. Ex-Attorney-General Fairchild is charged with being a discovery of Mr. Tilden, and with having been patented by him. Since John Kelly infringed on that patent, in 1877, it has remained in Europe. Ex-Judge Samuel Hand is visited with the same flippant censure. He is quite impervious to it, and his friends blame him more than his foes. The former declare that they cannot interest him in a campaign in which he is not running, and that in office his entire time is taken up with fixing points in decisions and not favorites in office. Something of the same criticism is leveled against Mr. Rufus W. Peckham. The "workers" make very light of the actual political industry of these gentlemen or of their unselfishness.

On the Republican side there is the same habit of accounting for men and things. Mr. John F. Smyth and Mr. N. D. Wendell, the State Treasurer, are the machine Republican leaders. Ex-State Senator Mathew Hale and ex-State Senator Hamilton Harris are the anti-machine leaders. Until within a year Mr. Harris and Mr. Smyth were never so far apart as I have just put them. A coldness sprang up between these statesmen on a matter of salary last Winter. The salary was Mr. Smyth's salary. It had been $7,500. A ruthless Assemblyman, who is now the Controller of this State, had cut it down in the House to $5,000. Senator Harris was expected to get it into a well-fixed conference committee and "restore it." He didn't. He says he couldn't. Mr. Smyth says he wouldn't. The subject is a painful one, and neither gentleman can bear to speak of it now, or to each other. Mr. Harris's zeal for the public service, and Mr. Smyth's zeal for the $2,500 in difference between them, made a breach between these patriotic men. Mr. Harris has in consequence retired from the Senate through the failure of Mr. Smyth's convention to renominate him. A candidate of Mr. Smyth for Sheriff has in consequence retired to private life through the failure of Mr. Harris to support him. It will not, however, do for anybody to suppose that in Albany politics "there ain't no Mr. Harris." A good deal of him is charged with being in both parties at once.

Mr. Mathew Hale was an avowed "scratcher" last year. He is the law partner of ex-Judge Hand, and a very literary man. He explains his opposition to Mr. Smyth & Co. by describing them as "bad men." They explain him by saying that they were very "bad men" for him when they supported Henry Smith, the leading criminal lawyer, for Attorney-General instead of him. These persons also justify Mr. Smyth's cruelty to Mr. Harris by saying that the latter was defending himself when he "saved" Mr. Smyth on the "charges" against him in the Senate, in 1877, quite as much as he was anybody else. There is a Grant Club here, with Mr. H. R. Pierson at its head. Mr. Smyth's son is a "manager" of it. It undoubtedly contains many members who do not want any movement among the people for Gen. Grant to fail to include them. Mr. Hale has started an anti-Grant club, or an anti-third term club. Mr. Harris is President of "an 1880 club." It is called "The Go-as-you-please Club" and it says it is for any one who may be nominated at Chicago. Locally, it is made up in the main of those who beat Mr. Smyth's candidate for Sheriff in November. The decimalist of the Dudley Observatory is reserving his figures to have enough to express the influence these clubs will have or will not have on the Presidency.

The local politics of the city, however, cannot compare, on either side, with the wrangles of "the State Democracy" at this point. If the Democrats think it is unfortunate that they did not win the last election, they begin now to see that it might have been a greater misfortune if they had gained it. The unwritten history of the feuds of that canvass is most interesting. If Mr. Smith Weed should put in print all he tells in confidences that are not meant to be confidences, on the last campaign of his party, his renown as a witness would be greater than ever. Since the disappearance of "the State officers" of the divided Democratic Party from the places they occupied, as many evidences of poor housekeeping have turned up as a landlord discovers who goes over his damaged premises after he has with some difficulty ejected a bad tenant. The last Democratic State Convention had more trouble on its hands, it is said, than John Kelly made for it. Perhaps it ought to be said that the outward trouble he made was only the external sign of an internal and greater trouble made by others. A well-informed politician, who is "near" to the Mr. Weed referred to, tells me that, though the result was the renomination of Robinson and everybody else except Dorsheimer, it was intended to renominate Robinson and nobody else. He says that Potter was not "slated" at first, but that he was adopted a day or two before the convention met, and that the rest of the "pick" was ex-Assemblyman Halliday, of Tompkins, for Secretary of State; ex-Senator Starbuck, of Jefferson, for Controller; ex-Senator Raines, of Monroe, for Treasurer; Mr. R. W. Peckham, of Albany, for Attorney-General, and "anybody" for Engineer—Robert Van Buren, of Kings, probably. This slaughter of the innocent incumbents, it is declared by my informant, was resolved on by the discovery that "the State officers," in the ensuing order, were supporting the following candidates for Governor:

Officer.	*His Candidate for Governor.*
Secretary of State...	Allen C. Beach
Controller..........	Frederic P. Olcott
Treasurer...........	James Mackin
Attorney-General....	Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr.
State Engineer......	Horatio Seymour, Jr.

The night before the convention, the story goes, the Chief-Justice of New-York, Senator Kernan, a brother of Horatio Seymour, ex-Judge Comstock, De Witt C. West, and other "leaders" went into caucus at Syracuse with John Kelly, and, while they could not openly support his intended bolt, they did leave on his mind the impression that he had their "moral support." The knowledge of this apparently led the convention to renominate the old officers, with Robinson, in order to "hold" them. The convention is charged by my informant with having made a mistake in temporizing with the situation, and having made a bold front against Kelly, the instrument, while fighting shy of the "statesmen" who were using him and egging him on. That is a matter of opinion. The situation was novel, and not without difficulty. The nominees below Governor were suspected of disloyalty to the nominee for Governor. The "fathers" of the party were suspected of collusion with John Kelly. There were sharks, sword-fish, and devil-fishes in the net. The desperate attempt was made to pull them all ashore and call it a fine catch. The net broke, and the fishes carried it out to sea. My friend describes the campaign in amusing words. "The better nature," he says, "of Mackin and Schoonmaker led them at last to support the whole ticket in good faith; but the rest ran for themselves and against one another. They had agents in the Kelly committee, and agents in the Robinson Committee watching them, and agents watching the agents. I do not believe that they paid their campaign assessments, and if they showed me the receipts I would look to see if the paper was as old as the dates. The result of sitting on two stools was that they came to the ground. It took Cornell and Kelly both to beat Robinson. The others could not be elected with Kelly apparently for them. As soon as they were beaten, they fell to accusing one another."

"What," I asked, "is the truth about the charge that the Robinson Committee sent out Republican tickets to Democratic committees with Robinson's name on, and all the rest of the Democrats left off?" "Nothing in it, at all," he said; "the scratchers, club had a roll of 30,000 Republicans who would not 'go' Cornell or Soule. Some Democratic merchants in New-York sent out Republican tickets to those 30,000, as described; that is, Robinson's name and all the Republican nominees except Cornell and Soule were on it. The committee had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing of it. The men who were beaten had themselves to blame. They made no canvass; none of them paid up in full, except Robinson and Potter. The fellows not bolted from thought they would pull in without hurting anybody's feelings. They did not work to get out our voters; over 100,000 of them staid at home. I'm sorry we were beaten, but if the rest had won and Robinson been defeated, we'd had more candidates for Governor and President than you could shake a stick at. Beach's idea would have been to run Church for President and himself for Governor. Olcott's idea would have been to run Seymour for President and himself for Governor, to be President himself after he had 'used' Seymour for four years. Schoonmaker's idea would have been to have run Bayard for President and another lawyer, who 'had shown he could carry New-York, for the second place.' Potter thought he was elected, for a week, and he was asking everybody: 'Do you know of any suitable person to run for Vice-President—with Me.'"

You can judge from this what a neat assortment of recriminations has been left behind here, and what a happy family the defeated would have made if they had not been defeated. The scars are visible and unhealed still. The late Controller and the late Governor have fallen out. Something before, during, or after the late election, or something made up of causes relating to all three periods and running into one another, has separated them. I can discover just what it is, I think, some of these days. A marked coolness has sprung up between the late Treasurer and the late Controller, possibly for the same reasons that have made the latter and Mr. Robinson "at otts." The rest of the late "household" of faith are in no better frame of mind.

There is only one thing evident from the whole row. The Kelly men are resolved to kill off Tilden, and the latter's hold on the regular organization of his party is firmer than ever. The bolters left him the enginery of politics, the same as the rebels left the Republicans the enginery of Government in 1861. In both cases the enginery was strained and out of order, and the Army and Navy scattered; but the enginery was left all the same. There was something almost arrogant in the way the immediate managers of Tilden put all the motions to the regular committees lately in session here. It was backed up by the overwhelming preponderance of the vote of the committee. The obvious purpose is to keep the machine for rule or ruin. Tilden, it seems, does not mean to let anybody administer on his estate, and will manage it himself, assets or no assets, to the end. I should not disguise the fact that implacable as the enmity to him in his party is, it is not more so than the feeling of his friends toward that enmity. If any sign was shown by the regular organization toward making up with the bolters, there would be a secession out of the party in the rural counties that would make the late bolt seem meagre. The bolters fancy that they have all the animosity there is, and that it is all against Tilden. Many facts show that the Robinson vote was as "personal" as the Kelly vote in instances that outnumber the Kelly vote two to one, and that it would be against any one suspected of being agreeable or tolerable to the Tammany chief. This feeling is due to the belief that the bolt was, to the extent it reached, in fact a Roman Catholic "solid," so far as the bulk of it was concerned. There are admitted to be exceptions—just enough to prove the rule.

Democrats who are inclined to be sanguine, rely on the return of the habit of voting the ticket to those who went off, and on the capacity of the Republican State Administration to trade or blunder away the fruits of success and the good-will of the people. This remains to be seen. The intimacies between the Tammany leaders and the machine Republicans round the Capitol may only be personal; but it is manifestly true that the opinions of any Republican paper or voter that advises them—and does not "crack 'em up"—are regarded as worthless or treacherous by these very singular statesmen.

QUEEN CITY JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The Spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club will take place at Chester Park from June 1 to 5. The stakes, now open and to close on March 1, are the Ohio Derby, for 3-year olds; the Cincinnati Ladies' Stake, for 2-year olds; Burnet House Stake, for 3-year olds, mile heats; the Jockey Club Stake, for 2-year olds, and the Cincinnati Cup, for all ages, dash of two and a half miles. Besides these there will be two purse races each day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE IRISH RELIEF FUNDS.

WHAT THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE SAY OF PARNELL'S CHARGES—SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee last night, Lord Mayor Gray presiding, it was announced that £33,000 had been received to date and £15,300 disbursed. The Chairman complained of the attacks which had been made in America on the constitution of the committee and its mode of distribution of the funds intrusted to it, and read letters from Roman Catholic Bishops McEvilly, of Galway, and Duggan, of Clonfert, expressing astonishment at these attacks, and declaring that the Mansion House fund is administered solely with a view to the relief of distress, and that the committee enjoys public confidence. Archbishop Trench, of the Church of Ireland, was present at the meeting, and joined in these expressions. It was announced that the committee had received £3,000 additional from Sydney, making a total from the Australian colonies of £21,000.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—The total amount of the Parnell fund raised here is $5,309.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 1.—At a meeting this afternoon a movement was started for the formation of the Irish National Land League Relief Association of the United States, to co-operate with the Irish Land League of Ireland. A local association for Monroe County was organized, with Mr. Purcell as President.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 1.—St. Patrick's Temperance Society to-night voted $100 toward the relief of the poor in Ireland. A large meeting of citizens interested in the relief of the Irish people was held last night. Mayor Mackintosh was appointed Chairman and Treasurer. Collectors will at once begin to canvass the city, and the fund, which is expected to reach $2,000, will be sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Mayor Courtenay, as Chairman of the Irish Relief Committee, has remitted $2,000, on account of collections, to the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishops of Ross, Elphin, and Raphoe, $500 to each.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Collections were to-day taken up in the Catholic churches of Lowell, Amesbury, Newburyport, and New-Bedford for the suffering poor of Ireland, and liberal contributions are reported.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—YELLOW FEVER IN BRAZIL—A NEW PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 9.—The Chilian forces have occupied Ilo and Moquegua, taking the garrison of the latter place prisoners. The Peruvian authorities of Moquegua were also captured, and Chilian authorities appointed in their stead.

A Bolivian Envoy and three Colonels of the Allied Army have been arrested by the Chilians at Antofogasta.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 9.—Gen. Camacho has made himself President of Bolivia.

The wheat crop of Buenos Ayres is excellent, but that of Santa Fé is very poor.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—Yellow fever has broken out at several places in Brazil. Up to the present time the epidemic has appeared in a mild form, but fears are entertained that it may spread to Rio Janeiro.

On the 10th inst. 400 bandits, having expelled the Brazilian authorities from Januaria, in the Province of Minas Geraes, sacked the town, and burned 22 houses. They threaten to attack other towns.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Standard* asserts that telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Pacific, to dispatch a man-of-war to Lapaz, Lower California, in consequence of the late disturbances there, which are regarded as liable to endanger British subjects.

A Vienna dispatch reports that it was rumored in well-informed circles that Russia has decided to increase the number of her peace and war forces, the latter by 150,000 men.

A Berlin correspondent has intelligence that the Russian Government is determined to insist upon the formal ratification of the Kuldja treaty.

The Emperor William will open the session of the German Parliament in person.

The international conference on Arctic exploration, in session at Hamburg, has decided not to send a fresh expedition to the North Pole at present. It advocates the gradual establishment of a chain of stations toward the Arctic regions.

A letter signed "An American" is published in the *Sportsman*, pointing out the monstrous injustice done to American horses by the handicapper in the weights recently announced. In an editorial note on the letter it is remarked that Mr. Lorillard can express his disapproval of the decision of the handicapper by non-acceptance of the weights prescribed.

A dispatch from Paris announces the arrival of the Czarina there. Her physicians report that she may safely proceed to St. Petersburg.

Another Paris dispatch says: "M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, in the course of his speech upon the tariff question in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, stated that bitter complaints had been made of the importations of oxen from America, but that they only replaced others, and no more cattle entered France than were necessary for consumption. He said that French experts to the United States had fallen off because France had no commercial treaty with that country.

The *Times* semi-officially denies the report that Lord Lytton is desirous of leaving India.

Heavy rains have caused the rivers in Sicily and Calabria to overflow, doing great damage to property.

A correspondent, referring to the speech of M. Tirard, says a triumph for free trade may be reckoned upon.

In the Senate, after some debate on the Educational Council bill, an amendment, maintaining five representatives of the Institute in the new council, was carried against the Government, but with the aid of a portion of the Left.

A Berlin correspondent asserts that a complete understanding has been arrived at on all the important questions regarding home and foreign policy between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. The same correspondent says that the rumor that the Crown Prince has been commissioned to visit the Pope to come to an understanding on the church struggle is unfounded. Prince Bismarck has resumed his functions with all his old energy.

A Kabul correspondent says no apprehension is felt that the present tranquillity will soon be disturbed. Business in the city has been entirely resumed. A dispatch from Kandahar says: "Terrible accounts reach here from without the British lines. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 families have been exterminated by the Ghilzais, and that seven of the villages of the latter were afterward captured by the Hazaras and every soul in them slain."

A Berlin dispatch says the Leipsic *Grenzbote* publishes an article on European disarmament, believed to be inspired, suggesting that if there was a British Government capable of inducing Parliament to declare that England, in case of a Russo-French attack upon Germany, would guarantee the neutrality of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland, and to demand also this neutrality of the North Sea and the Baltic, such declaration would bring about a real peace.

A FATHER-IN-LAW'S DEADLY BLOW.

BARRYVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A few days ago, Mrs. Benjamin Odell, who had been in jail at Monticello on a charge of stealing goods, was released on a writ of habeas corpus. After her release, she went to the house of her father, Moses Crawford, living near Mongaup Valley. Learning she was at the latter place, her husband, Benjamin Odell, started to meet her. When near the house, Crawford, who bitterly hated Odell, took an axe and went toward him. When they met, Crawford, without a word, raised his axe and struck Odell in the face with the blunt end of the axe, crushing in part of the forehead and cheek bones. Odell fell to the ground senseless, where he was left. A boy named Ballard saw the blow inflicted, and, supposing the man was killed, ran to his father's house and gave the alarm. Mr. Ballard and others went to the spot, and, finding Odell still alive, conveyed him to Mr. Ballard's house, where he still lies in a critical condition. The wound has become inflamed, and the attending physician regards the case as hopeless. Crawford has not been arrested. He claims that he acted in self-defense.

A DISCIPLE OF COWLEY.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A LITTLE GIRL IN GREENFIELD, OHIO.

GREENFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Lying upon a small pallet in a room in a little one-story frame house on Lafayette-street, last evening, was a little child whose sufferings could hardly be fathomed, except by one who has been a victim of frozen limbs. It appears that one year ago this month, William Diehl, a shoe-maker, bound out his little girl, then 7 years of age, to a man named J. W. Jackson, living in Jackson County, five miles from a station called Berlin, where he owns 85 acres of land, and is well to do in this world's goods. Himself and wife constitute the family. This child was given to them with the understanding that they were to educate and dress her until she became 18 years of age. How far this contract was kept will be seen by the story told by the little girl between sobs and groans of pain. The following are not her words, but the import is the same: After going to live with the Jacksons, she was treated very well for a few months, when they began to treat her badly, Mrs. Jackson whipping her until welts were raised all over her body. These whippings were administered mostly with a stout switch to her nude back. Her back and arms still bear marks which fully corroborate her story. These, she says, she got because she refused last Fall, when the ground was frozen, to go out in her bare feet and pick up apples and bring in the wood. She was also made to work on the bare floor washing clothes, and go out and hang them up shoeless and stockingless, during the cold, freezing weather about Christmas. At this time her feet were frozen. After this she was provided with a pair of heavy cowhide shoes, which hurt her feet so badly in their already painful condition that she could not wear them. Attending physicians think amputation of the feet will be necessary to save the child's life.

HARTFORD BURGLARS ARRESTED.

THE PUBLIC ALARM AT AN END—A YOUNG NEGRO AND HIS ACCOMPLICE IN CUSTODY.

HARTFORD, Feb. 1.—The burglary excitement here has quickly subsided, the arrest of the criminal, who is a young negro named Albert Cherry, having been effected. He confesses having been the principal operator, and says he has been getting even with Hartford because of his conviction and sentence to State Prison for three years for a burglary which he did not commit. A young white man named Charles T. Tatro, a well-known confidence operator and thief, is also under arrest as his accessory, and there is very little doubt of his being concerned in the burglaries, though not directly participating in them; but Cherry refuses to implicate him. Twenty-three burglaries in all have been reported to the Police, though the aggregate amount stolen is comparatively small. Cherry was caught while breaking into the residence of Mrs. O. G. Terry, a wealthy lady. An extra detail of Police, in citizen's dress, was on duty, and the noise of breaking glass attracted attention. Cherry ran, but pistol-shots were fired, and finally he was captured, after a lively chase. Another neighborhood was alarmed, and a pistol-ball went into a sleeping-apartment where a man and his wife were lodging, and as the glass broke the man supposed a burglar was breaking in. The people of Hartford have not been so much excited as by these nightly burglaries for many years.

JERSEY POLITICIANS FOR BLAINE.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—It has been erroneously announced that the Republican State Convention, which has been called for May 6, will not only elect delegates to the Chicago Convention, but will also nominate candidates for Governor and Presidential Electors. The convention will only appoint delegates to the Republican National Convention. At the meeting of the Republican State Committee the other night there was no formal discussion regarding Presidential candidates, but it is well known that a decided majority of the committee are in favor of Blaine. The impression among politicians is that the Grant sentiment is on the wane; but, in fact, the Grant feeling never had much favor among the Republican politicians of New-Jersey, who, indeed, were utterly astonished when he carried this State in 1872. The Grant movement has been an expression of sentiment among the people, particularly among those who take little interest in party politics. Among this class he seems to be as strong as ever. Of late, however, there has been some quiet discussion as to the wisdom of taking up Washburne as a man who would be apt to carry Essex and Hudson Counties by large majorities, by reason of his great popularity among the Germans, and because, with him as a candidate, it would be absolutely impossible to put the Republican Party on the defensive.

AN INDIAN WAR IN ALASKA.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington Territory, Jan 31.—The steamer California has arrived here from Sitka and Wrangel. She reports that the weather is very severe at those places. Collector Ball is a passenger, en route to Washington, in response to a telegram from Secretary Sherman. This telegram was sent on the petition of citizens, asking for some one direct from Alaska to be present to represent their needs in legislation proposed this Winter.

A war is raging at Wrangel between the Hochenoo and Stickeen Indians. A fight took place on the 13th inst., with about 100 on each side. Several Indians were killed and wounded. The Hochenoos got the worst of the fight. The whites, finding themselves endangered by the proximity of the combatants, formed a company of about 80 men, under the command of Major Crittenden, Deputy Collector, and enforced a temporary peace; which, however, is likely to be broken at any moment. Commander Beardsley, of the sloop Jamestown, has sent down 50 stand of rifles, a Gatling gun, and a squad of men to assist the whites. It is reported that the Hochenoos have sent for re-inforcements.

A LOST POCKET-BOOK.

TILTON, N. H., Feb. 1.—There is considerable excitement here owing to a report that Albert F. Elliott, the Tax Collector, had lost his pocket-book in the Winnipiseogee River, and, consequently, could not meet the demand made upon him by the authorities for the taxes he had collected since his last payment. The amount lost is about $1,500, and the statement of Elliott is that yesterday morning, while crossing the cotton mill foot-bridge, he stumbled and fell, and at the same time his large pocket bill-book dropped out of his vest pocket into the river. A thorough investigation is to be made of the affair. Elliott has held the office of Tax Collector several years.

THE PROVIDENCE POSTMASTERSHIP.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 1.—The new Postmaster, Henry W. Gardner, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day. The deficiency in the accounts of the retiring Postmaster will be officially reported at about $37,500, which his bondsmen will be required to make good. This, it is understood, they would have done before the official report went forward to the department, had not the estate of one of the four bondsmen been in the hands of an Administrator. The Government is amply secured from loss.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the New-York-Avenue Presbyterian Church to-night. Reports for the year show that the business department of the society is self-supporting. Addresses were made by the Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine; Justice Strong, and the Rev. George Whitefort, of Texas.

MORMON LAND MONOPOLY

HONEST FARMERS SHUT OUT BY THE POLYGAMISTS.

UTAH'S ARABLE LAND COVERED AND CONTROLLED BY MORMON INCORPORATED CITIES—THE CASES OF THOMAS M'BRIDE AND JUDGE BAKER—QUESTIONS FOR CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Territory of Utah is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Wasatch Mountains. On the east of these mountains lies the Uintah Indian reservation, larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the territory is bounded almost entirely on the east by the Ute reservation in the State of Colorado. Because of the location of these reservations, agricultural settlements cannot be expected to exist in Utah east of the Wasatch range for many years, for farmers settled there would live in constant fear of Indian incursions. The farming settlements of Utah are, therefore, confined to the foot-hills and valleys on the west side of the mountains, where the land is irrigated, without the use of capital, by the mountain streams, which are fed by the snows which lie on the heights. Not more than one-fiftieth of the land in Utah can now be irrigated in this way for lack of natural streams, and water cannot be supplied for the remainder until the sinking of artesian wells for this purpose has proved successful and much money has been expended in building long irrigating canals. But experience shows that the now barren lands of Utah will become wonderfully productive wherever water can be brought to them.

Wherever the land could be irrigated by natural streams, and could, therefore, be used for agricultural purposes, the thrifty Mormons ingeniously secured it against appropriation by any persons except those of their own faith. Little colonies of from 200 to 500 persons were systematically arranged along the western side of the Wasatch Mountains, and these colonies were incorporated as cities by the Territorial Legislature of Utah. When Congress threw open the public lands to settlement under the Pre-emption law, in 1841, and the Homestead law, in 1862, it was provided that any land within the limits of an incorporated town, or selected on the site of a city or town, could not be taken by farmers. In order to control the farming lands of Utah, the Mormons blanketed with a series of incorporated cities almost the entire area which could be irrigated by natural means and without great expense. In many cases the land of one corporation joins the land of the corporation next to it, so that a traveler can go a great distance in Utah without passing beyond the limits of some incorporated city, although he is frequently miles from a house or habitation. In this way the Mormons practically shut out from the Territory all who are opposed to them. When a Mormon desires to acquire the United States title to 160 acres of land within the limits of one of these corporations, no one objects, but if a Gentile attempts to get a title, the Mayor of the city files in the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City an affidavit that the undesirable settler is within the limits of an incorporated city, and is, therefore, seeking to secure a title in violation of the laws of Congress.

The Territorial Legislature has incorporated 37 cities in Utah. Their names, the number of square miles given in the charters of each, the dates of incorporation, the population of each in 1870, and the number of acres granted to each in the patents issued to them under the town-site laws of Congress, are set forth in the following table:

Name.	Square Miles.....	Incorporated.....	Population, '70...	Date of Town-site Patent........	Acres in Same.....
Alpine..................	4	1855	208	1870	160
American Fork...........	16	1853	1,115	1872	1,120
Beaver..................	36	1867	1,207	1872	1,280
Brigham.................	12	1867	1,315	1872	1,280
Cedar...................	36	1868	507	1872	320
Coalville...............	20	1867	626	1879	640
Corinne.................	*	1870	783	1874	168
Ephraim.................	12	1868	1,167	1872	640
Fairview................	*	1872	531	1872	320
Fillmore................	36	1867	905	1872	1,120
Grantsville.............	21	1867	755	‡	....
Hyram...................	9	1870	708	1872	640
Kaysville...............	18	1868	1,422	‡	....
Lehi....................	16	1852	1,058	1872	1,280
Logan...................	16	1866	1,757	1872	2,521½
Manti...................	16	1851	1,239	1872	1,280
Mendon..................	9	1870	345	1872	480
Morgan..................	*	1868	1,972	1876	880
Moroni..................	40	1866	633	1872	360
Mount Pleasant..........	16	1868	1,346	1872	1,270
Nephi...................	16	1852	1,286	1872	1,121½
Ogden...................	20	1861	3,127	1872	2,480
Parowan.................	25	1868	861	1874	760
Payson..................	25	1865	1,436	1872	840
Pleasant Grove..........	40	1855	930	1872	640
Provo...................	25	1864	2,384	1871	2,240
Richmond................	16	1868	817	1874	840
St. George..............	25	1862	1,142	1872	1,285
Salt Lake City..........	49	1860	12,854	1870	†5,730
Smithfield..............	16	1868	744	1872	800
Spanish Fork............	30	1855	1,450	1875	840
Springville.............	25	1852	1,661	1872	800
Spring..................	16	1870	628	1872	440
Tooele..................	9	1853	958	1872	1,280
Washington..............	20	1870	363	1873	400
Wellsville..............	16	1866	385	1872	1,160
Willard.................	6	1870	522	1876	582

*Unknown.
†This large patent granted by special act of Congress.
‡Grantsville's application was filed in October, 1879, and Kaysville's application is pending.

As the tillable land in Utah is included within the limits of these 37 cities, it is plain that the Mormons have practically, if not actually, incorporated the whole agricultural part of the Territory. Although all but two of the thirty-seven have obtained patents from the United States for the land upon which they stand, and an additional quantity for their speculative growth, according to their population, yet they exercise corporate authority over the whole area specified in their Territorial charters. For example, the City of Moroni was incorporated with 40 square miles, or 40 sections of land, containing 25,600 acres. It was incorporated in 1866, but in 1870, four years later, its population consisted of only 633 persons. When it sought a patent from the United States in 1872, its residents were so few that only half of one section, or 320 acres, could be secured for them as a town site. To-day this so-called "City" of Moroni exercises corporate authority over the whole 40 square miles included in its Mormon charter. Salt Lake City's corporate extent is 49 square miles, or 31,360 acres. Under the act of 1867, the maximum amount of land which could be patented to a city was 2,560 acres. The authorities of Salt Lake City represented that this would not be enough for its municipal necessities, and therefore Congress, by special act, gave the city a patent for 5,730 acres.

Legal questions which have arisen under this wholesale appropriation of arable land by the Mormons will give the courts a great deal of trouble. Little has been heard of them in the past, because few Gentiles have cared to risk their lives and property by attempting to gain a foothold on the agricultural lands of Utah. But now the Gentile miners have settlements not far from some of these lands, although they are only one-tenth of the Territory's population; the President has shown a desire to have vigorous measures taken against polygamy; the new and rapidly-growing State of Colorado is not far away, and the signs of the times are such as to encourage men who wish to see Mormon monopoly overthrown and honest farmers protected in their rights. By the organic act of Congress, under which the Territory of Utah was established, the Legislature was permitted to pass laws upon all necessary subjects of legislation, but was forbidden to pass any law which would interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States. In only a few cases has there been disclosed any disposition of a Legislature to interfere with such primary disposal of the soil. In 1872 the Supreme Court of Nevada held that, under the act which organized the Territory of Utah, no act of the Utah Legislature would have been valid that in any way attempted to confer any right to the water of the streams on the public lands. In 1874 the Territorial act of Montana of Jan. 12, 1872, which provided for the forfeiture to the Territory of placer mines held by aliens (Chinamen) was declared by the Supreme Court of Montana to be unconstitutional and void, in that it was not in harmony with the organic act which established the Territory. The question whether the incorporation of a city on the public lands is an interference with the primary disposal of the soil

of the United States has been before the courts but once—when the charter of the City of Omaha was in dispute before Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, in 1868, in the noted case of Root versus Shields. Omaha was incorporated by the Territory of Nebraska in 1857 with an area of over 3,000 acres, and its authorities obtained a town-site patent for 320 acres. Shields pre-empted 160 acres outside of the 320 acres, but within the 3,000 acres. Secretary Thompson canceled Shields's entry in 1858; the land was sold at auction in 1860, and possession surrendered to the purchaser in 1861. But Secretary Smith, a few months later, reversed all previous decisions, vacated the public sale, and in 1863 issued a patent to Shields. In the proceeding which followed, Shields claimed that a Territory cannot incorporate a city on the public lands, and that such an incorporation is an interference with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States. Justice Miller decided against these claims, and upheld Omaha's charter, on the ground that the lands it included would some time be needed for the city's municipal purposes. The location of the settlement, and its subsequent growth, make this decision reasonable; but the condition of affairs in Omaha was very different from that of Utah's incorporated cities, inhabited by handfuls of Mormons, whose only pursuits are the raising of vegetables and the persecution of Gentiles who try to reclaim a little land for farming. The charters of these so-called cities contain the following remarkable clause: "The inhabitants of said city shall have power to purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of said city, both within and without its corporate boundaries; to improve and protect such property, and to do all other things in relation thereto as natural persons."

The "City" of Grantsville contained 755 inhabitants in 1870. It is situated near the south shore of Great Salt Lake, and its public buildings are a hall, a co-operative store, two blacksmith shops, and a school-house. It has no railroad and no river; its streets are cow-paths, which wind along through high bushes; but it controls under its charter more than four times as much land as is controlled by the important City of Omaha. In 1867 it was incorporated by the Utah Legislature, and its corporate limits included 21 square miles, or 13,440 acres of land. As has already been stated, its population in 1870 was 755; in 1860, it contained within these corporate limits but 451 persons. In 1862, Thomas McBride settled upon land within what were afterward made the corporate limits of Grantsville, but this land was situated one mile from the settlement which has been dignified by the name of city, in order to serve the purposes of the Mormons. Immediately after the opening of the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, in 1869, he made a homestead entry of his 160 acres, and expended $1,000 in making improvements upon his farm, putting 15 acres of it under cultivation. In 1874 he again visited the Land Office, where, without opposition, he made proof that he had resided on this land for five years, as required by the Homestead law of 1862, and received a certificate entitling him to a patent.

McBride had been a Mormon, and so long as he continued to be one no attempt were made to deprive him of his homestead; but after receiving his certificate he became an apostate, and deserted the advocates of polygamy. Then his former companions undertook to drive him out of Utah. The Mayor of Grantsville, in February, 1877, filed an affidavit in the Land Office, setting up that McBride's land lay within the city's corporate limits; that it was covered with valuable municipal improvements; and that the city desired to include it in an application which it would make for a town-site patent. No attention was paid to this, and McBride's patent was issued, Sept. 26, 1877, and was sent for delivery to the Land Office in Salt Lake City. McBride was not on hand to receive it, and the Register called upon him and others, through an advertisement, to come forward and get their patents. The Mayor of Grantsville saw this notice, and at once visited the Land Office, where he alleged that McBride's land was covered with valuable municipal improvements—a bridge, an irrigating canal, shade trees and sidewalks, and streets laid out at right-angles—all of the value of $1,800. The Commissioner of the General Land Office recalled McBride's patent, and ordered that there should be a hearing. The testimony showed that the bridge was not on McBride's land; that there were no shade-trees or sidewalks; that the canal had been made 25 years before, and that McBride was one of the farmers who had made it for their common use; and that the streets were only wagon-trails running through the sage-brush. The Commissioner found that there were no municipal improvements upon McBride's land when he made his entry, and that there was no adverse occupation at that time; but he decided to hold the patent for cancellation, solely upon the ground that the entry had been illegally made within the limits of an incorporated city—a city which had never had a treasury, and had never laid a tax.

When this patent was recalled for cancellation, 27 patents had already been granted within the corporate limits of Grantsville, all of them to Mormons. Since the Commissioner recalled McBride's patent, he has granted five patents—for 800 acres in all—within the limits of Grantsville. One of these patents was issued to the late Judge Samuel L. Baker, and the Commissioner argued that it ought to be granted, for the reason that the land in question, one mile from the settlement, was not needed for municipal purposes—an argument which would have been applicable in McBride's case. The Commissioner expressly stated that the only reason for recalling McBride's patent was that the land was situated within Grantsville's corporate limits. But this was also true of Baker's land, and the land of the other persons for which patents have been granted, both before and since the decision in McBride's case.

Judge Baker got his patent. The Mormons gathered at his house with loaded guns in their hands, and threatened to give him "a pre-emption of 6 feet by 2" if he did not get out of their country. Seeing that his life was in danger if he remained there, he at once went to Salt Lake City for the purpose of commuting his homestead into a cash entry. In his absence the Mormons burned his house, his crops, and his fences.

The facts in the McBride case were brought out in the argument of an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, who heard the case in company with Assistant Attorney-General E. M. Marble. McBride was represented by James H. Mandeville and Walter H. Smith, Mr. Marble's predecessor. Their arguments were of no avail, and on Oct. 8, 1879, McBride's patent was ordered to be canceled, solely because the land it covers is within Grantsville's corporate limits. McBride's counsel then applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a mandamus to compel a delivery of the patent, but after the order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, the Secretary of the Interior completed the cancellation of McBride's patent. In arguments before this court counsel held that these Mormon corporations were an interference with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, and that McBride's right to his patent became vested when the patent was signed, sealed, and recorded, and did not depend upon its delivery to him. But the court held that McBride's title did depend upon delivery, and, therefore, refused the mandamus. Within a few days of this decision the case was on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is designated the case of McBride against Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, and on Dec. 8 last, McBride's counsel moved its advancement for trial at the present term. In support of this motion he showed that the case would not be reached in its regular order for over three years; that Mr. Schurz would probably cease to be Secretary of the Interior within 15 months, and that a mandamus must issue to him or to no one. Should he die, resign, or be removed, McBride would have no remedy. It was also asserted that 300,000 land patents which have not been delivered now lie in the vaults of the General Land Office, so that, if title vests only in delivery, the men to whom these have been granted can be deprived of them. The Supreme Court refused to advance the case.

Counsel then appealed to the President, asking him to request the Attorney-General to move for the case's advancement. The Attorney-General considered the petition, but refused to make the motion. Then counsel requested the President to instruct the Attorney-General to make the motion, representing that national questions were involved, in that the Supreme Court would be called upon to decide whether title vests absolutely upon the signing, sealing, and recording of a patent, and whether these Mormon corporations are an interference with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States. It is held that a settlement of the question will greatly aid the President in the accomplishment of his desire to compel the Mormons to submit to the laws. The President has expressed to the Attorney-General a wish that he shall try to secure an advancement of the case, but as the Attorney-General is still unwilling to take any such action, it is probable that the suit of Thomas McBride against Carl Schurz, which is so intimately connected with the plans of the Mormons to perpetuate their power, will be brought before Congress for its consideration.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S DEATH.

Richard Lacey, of Newark, N. J., while intoxicated, on Friday night, was pushed off a door-step at No. 197 Court-street, by a colored woman named Anna West. His head struck the sidewalk, fracturing his skull, and he died yesterday. The woman was arrested.

PACIFIC COAST PHILOSOPHY

GOSSIP FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARDS.

REMNANTS OF OLD-TIME OPERATORS—THE CURB-STONE BROKERS WHO LIVE ON FREE LUNCHES—MINING AND GENERAL BUSINESS MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—After an absence of 10 months, *Micawber* treads his native heath again—and 10 months in this country is equal in its changes to almost a decade in any other. The universal impression elsewhere is that California has, in language more concise than elegant, gone to the devil. Not quite so bad as that. It is true that speculation in almost all branches is at a low ebb. The good old days when a moderate competency often resulted from a turn in stocks or real estate in a brief space of time have departed, and left stranded high and dry—particularly the latter condition—the thousands who "floated on the sea of circumstance." The noble army of "flat-brokes" still haunt the scenes of former triumphs—cumber the streets and marts where stocks are trumps; but there is no longer a lucky deal for these *Micawbers* who have been waiting so long for something to turn up, that patience, credit, and cash is entirely exhausted. They have grown gray, seedy, and old waiting; time and poverty have pinched them until hundreds of familiar faces that were wont to be cheerful and ruddy have now the bleached, bloodless, anxious expression that denotes doubt and uncertainty as to the acquisition of the next square meal, and these men that crowd the corners and obstruct the streets in the vicinity of the Stock Boards were once, many of them, large operators—had money. From force of habit they hang around the bulletin boards, and watch the quotations with all the interest, seemingly, of the olden time, when they were operators. They discuss the fluctuations, and you can always obtain from them the most reliable information, and causes for the rise or fall of any particular stock. This is the source from whence all street rumors emanate. It is from this old guard that you can learn just what Flood, Jim Fair, and Mackay are doing, have done, and intend to do, and as a general thing the movements of these distinguished heavy operators do not suit the curb-stone element. In every fluctuation of the market they see the hand of Flood & Co. They talk glibly of thousands, while the group gathered around a lamp-post in earnest discussion have not the necessary coin collectively to put up 10 per cent. margin on a single share, or, what would be a greater blessing to them and equally interesting, money enough for the drinks. The free-lunch system is a blessing to these poor fellows, who would forcibly resent the accusation of being "bummers," yet, on stray invitations to drink they rely for sustenance. They are, of course, very unprofitable customers to the saloon-keeper. As they manage to get pretty near a square meal from the lunch-counter, at a dime a drink it sums up about the entire price in solids—while at the 25-cent places about as square a lunch can be had with the fluid as would cost 50 cents at any New-York cheap restaurant and a round dollar at Delmonico's. It is a wise dispensation of Divine Providence that such a state of things exists here, otherwise the expended stock operator could not subsist. Where these shabby gentlemen sleep is a mystery to be solved only by themselves; where they eat has already been shown, and they do hang on amazingly. In a climate like this, where even on the coldest day the sunny side of the street is perfectly comfortable, the pure air and slight tax on their physical systems wonderfully prolong existence, and so they live on and serve to make up a special and characteristic feature of this cosmopolitan city. The general cry is, it is so dull; business is so flat. And yet, when the merchants and legitimate business men are questioned, they admit that they have had a better season than for three years past. The merchandise business generally has been good. There is no scarcity of money; you can borrow all you want, but the quality and kind of collateral is what sickens the borrower. The banks and money-lenders want such collaterals as only men of means ever have to put up. Mining stocks are no longer considered sound collaterals, and you could not borrow 10 cents on the dollar on such securities, and stocks and bonds of any other character are scarcely known here. The consequence is, there is an excess of capital over collaterals, and much of it lies idle; on collaterals and security that suit, money can be borrowed at as low rates of interest as in your market. The result of this timidity is that the banks do not derive any great profit from their capital, and reduced profits is the consequence. That the whole Pacific coast is suffering from this want of confidence is evident.

From sheer force of habit, and by virtue of its former prestige, the Comstock lode has been the Gog and Magog that all have bowed down to. In the palmy days it was king, and justly so, for it was turning out its millions, and we got into the way of thinking that it would so continue. But a great change has come over that condition of things. If it has not given out, it has fallen off so in its product as to be almost an elephant. If the community could make up its mind to accept the fact, and swallow the bitter pill with as good grace as possible, instead of hoping against hope and continuing to pay assessments, strike out and develop other mines, it would result in an aggregate yield far beyond what can be expected of the Comstock henceforth. The amount of money paid in assessments on the Comstock mines would go far to develop the hundreds of really good "prospects" that now languish for want of capital to brighten out. It won't do to say you believe the Comstock has given out—get into hot water at once; for all the old guard deem it a religious duty to defend the old lode and enter the lists for a fight in its defense at once. It has done its duty nobly as its millions of product testify, but there must be an end of all things except taxes and gas-bills. It is possible that the Comstock is near its end, if it has not already reached it. There are, of course, thousands of tons of low-grade ores yet to be found in these mines, but the expenses of working it at present rates of wages and salaries exhaust the profits.

It is quite possible that Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated may yet pay dividends. The latter especially is raising some very good ore—about 150 tons daily—and promises to do better. It undoubtedly will when the new machinery is in place. It is the best prospect for a mine on the ledge, and many old and experienced miners prophesy a prosperous future for it. It is to be hoped so, as any new body of ore found now would inspire confidence and do much to relieve the general despondency; and the moment there was any show of increased confidence things would improve, purse-strings would be opened, and money would once more see daylight and begin to circulate. The time has come when the Granger may come to the rescue. A great many people have asserted that the agricultural interest was the real backbone of the country, and would sustain its prosperity and keep it afloat long after the mining interests had gone under. The latter has by no means yet gone out of sight. The monthly product is still a handsome thing, although there has been such a falling off; but there is a fair chance now for the Granger to step to the front. The prospect of a splendid crop was never better, and a greater area is under cultivation than ever before. There is every reason to believe the largest crop that was ever produced is almost a certainty, and yet there is no cheerfulness in the faces of the noble army of flat-brokes on the corners. There is no upward tendency in real estate; no seeking investment in corner lots; but let there be a thread of good ore unearthed in one of the mines on the Comstock, let the Sierra Nevada, Mexican, or Belcher strike hundred-dollar ore, and there would be a smile on the face of every man, woman, and child in the city—the broadest smile extending from one end of the State to the other—and everything would revive. You would not be able to buy Brown's house and lot within $5,000 of the price he asked the day before; business would revive; money would be more abundant, in short, confidence would be restored, and when you restore confidence you restore business.

Politics and politicians are what's the matter with California, as well as a sickly condition of the Comstock lode. It is sick unto death with political saviors. There is too much Kearney, and equally too much of all other kinds of politics. There are too many people trying to make politics a settled business and source of support. Surely no community ever seemed to require so much governing. So many laws, and so many expensive "wants" and so much legislation to ascertain how to supply them. Politics, as a business, should have a rating as much as commerce or the trades, as it certainly is a branch, and a trade, as much and distinctly so, as any other calling by which men live, but the business is as greatly overdone as the professions—as doctoring, for example, from Twenty-ninth to Fortieth street, of your City, where every English-basement house conceals a doctor, ready to pounce on any passing man that looks a little pale—sitting behind the blinds watching for a run-over or a knock-down, or a case of street fits. California is not so much the paradise of doctors as of lawyers. The new Constitution was framed ingeniously for their benefit. Its ambiguity and Pickwickian characteristics will be a fruitful mine of wealth and business to the legal fraternity, and, of course, proportionately impoverishing to the community. Land cases, which once constituted such a bonanza to the lawyers, are scarcer. PODGERS.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In a paper on the detection of organic matter in water, Tiemann and Preusse consider it very probable that disease-ferments are present in polluted water, but deprecate the inference that all impure water must necessarily prove pernicious to health. When water becomes pernicious, neither the physician nor the chemist can decide, though both may point out when the water should be avoided as suspicious.

A paint, which is rendered self-luminous by mixing with it a sulphide of lime or some such phosphorescent substance, is attracting public notice in London. The painted surface of an object which has been subjected to the light of burning magnesium, of the electric arc, or of the sun, will remain luminous for a long time in the dark. The paint is considered suitable for buoys at sea, signs, and a number of other applications.

Dr. Warren De la Rue considers the word telegraph to be of French introduction, although the word does not occur in the French Encyclopædia of Diderot, 1778; and he cites in support of his belief the following passage from Rees's Encyclopædia, 1819: "The word telegraph, which is derived from two Greek words—*tele*, at a distance, and *grapho*, to write—was brought into use about 1793 or 1794, when the French Directory established machines of this kind for communicating intelligence between Paris and all the principal towns in France."

The *Nature* says that M. E. Lavasseur has invented an amusing and instructive geographical game called "Tour du Monde." It is played on a large terrestrial globe divided into 232 spherical rectangles, each of which has a number corresponding to a number on a list indicating gains or losses, in accordance with the nature of the rectangle to which it belongs. The game is played with 18 flags, corresponding to the principal States in the world, from China, the most populous, down to Holland, the least populous. A brass slip from pole to pole contains 18 holes, into which the flags are successively placed by the players at each revolution, commencing at the south pole and moving northward. The gains and losses correspond with the nature of the facts indicated in the same space above which a flag may stand when the globe stops revolving. Thus London counts 30, Paris 20, and so on according to population. A coal mine, a Manchester cotton factory, a grain centre, all count for gains; while meeting a Zulu or a lion in Africa, a storm in the Atlantic or Pacific, a crocodile in the Nile, being caught in Polar ice, &c., count for losses. Thus it will be seen the new game is calculated to afford considerable excitement as well as instruction.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have begun to substitute electric machines for batteries. The new source of supply of electricity for telegraphic purposes is a number of Siemens machines connected in series, the field magnets of which are excited by a single Siemens dynamo-electric machine. There are many advantages secured by the change. Regarding its economy, the *Scientific American* presents the following interesting figures: "In 1873 the Western Union Telegraph Company sent 14,456,832 messages, at a cost of $6,575,055. In 1879 they sent 23,070,106 messages, at a cost of $6,160,200—considerably less than the first-named sum, while the number of messages was nearly double. In 1869 the cost of battery per mile was $1 17 1-10. By the adoption of improved forms of battery, and by various other improvements, the company have reduced this sum year by year, until, in 1879, the cost of battery per mile of wire was only 34 1-10 cents, and now, although this is high economy, the present cost of supplying the electric current is to be reduced 50 per cent. by dispensing with batteries and using machines." The same paper states that there are three sets of machines and engines, two sets for working the 360 wires that radiate from the Western Union Building and the cables of the Gold and Stock Telegraph, and one set for reserve. A single engineer can attend to all the apparatus, which will not occupy one-tenth of the space, and will not weigh within 60 tons of the weight of present battery arrangements.

STORIES OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

SAVED FROM USELESSNESS BY A LOVE OF WORK.

From London Truth, Jan. 1.

If one were to meet the Duke hurrying city-ward on foot, and carrying a small carpet-bag, one would set him down at once as an intelligent banker's clerk. Meet him in evening dress at Lady X.'s, and you would still be far from suspecting that he was the descendant of a long line of heroes and statesmen. In appearance he is essentially commonplace. It is only when he begins to talk, or rather when he warms to his subject, that you recognize Ulysses. Even then you are a long time in detecting the *grand seigneur*. His conversation is that of a scholar who has yet seen something of the world, though in whom the enthusiast is apt to prevail over the opportunist.

But for one circumstance, the Duke of Argyll might have ended as a mere replica of the *Lord Vincent* whom Bulwer sketched in "Pelham," a dilettante who had always a diffuse review on hand, a project of party organization not quite ready, and some brilliant ideas which just wanted to be put into shape. From this fate he was saved by a passion for hard work. He is simply indefatigable, and on busy men their crotchets and their doubts sit lightly, while their enthusiasms are also under control.

The late Strickland Cookson (the friend and Executor of Wordsworth,) told me he was once on a Royal Commission with the Duke of Argyll. I think they had to inquire into some rather abstruse legal points. "In a week," said Cookson, "the Duke had so mastered the subject that he knew more about it than any of us, lawyers included." Theology, too, he had deeply studied, as well as natural science, antiquities, and politics.

To the queen of the sciences, however, as the schoolmen called theology, one fancies he has long since bidden farewell, his mind having taken a more manly development. As Marquis of Lorne, and for some time after, he plunged eagerly into the fray whenever the merits of the Established Kirk, the Free Kirk, or the Prelatic Schism came prominently under discussion in the land of toddy and polemics. At 19 he refreshed the world with his views on some of these topics in a pamphlet bearing the inquestionable-taste title of "A Letter to the Peers by a Peer's Son." Those who disagreed with Lord Lorne thought it the safest answer to call him a "prig"; those who approved, said something about "deuced clever." How many on either side read the brochure is another question. The men of this generation are not to be converted by solemn arguments carefully marshaled. Laughter, or a shrewd appeal to self-interest, is nowadays your most convincing orator.

Still, the heir of MacCallum More had made himself a name as a rising young man; and this would have been sufficient, even if the self-styled "Bishop of Argyll and the Isles" had not done his best to give the Marquis additional notoriety. The later Argylls, while remaining staunch Whigs and upholders of the Covenant, had yet lapsed into the habit (contracted through constant sojourns in England) of taking the communion at Easter and Christmas in an Episcopal chapel. One Christmas, the Bishop, who knew Lord Lorne would present himself, wrote to say that he could not be admitted to the sacrament on account of his irreverent remarks anent Scottish Episcopacy. Lord Lorne only laughed, till he discovered that the little sect had the big Church of England at its back. Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of London, a man alternately courageous and compromising, declined to administer to Lord Lorne the eucharist which a brother Bishop had refused.

The Duke, by the way, tells a story of Bloomfield (toward whose memory he is far from bearing a grudge) which is worth repeating as a specimen of that rare phenomenon, a neat German repartee. It was at a party, where the guests had been amused with experiences of clairvoyance. "Well," at length exclaimed Bloomfield, puzzled at what he had seen, and unable to explain, "but what, then, were our eyes given us for?" Bunsen, who was present, instantly replied, "To limit our vision, my Lord." The Duke naively owns that he did not consider the reason given as exhaustive. It must be remembered he is a Scotchman.

STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS COMING HERE.

From the Binghamton Republican, Jan. 31.

By advice of Mr. Strasser, President of the Cigar-makers' International Union, there seems to be a general stampede of the strikers to New-York City. Eight men left on No. 12 after the mass-meeting Wednesday night, twelve on Thursday, and eight more and several girls, all belonging to the union, started last night. Since his return to New-York, Mr. Strasser has telegraphed that he has secured employment for 150 "bunch-breakers" and "rollers" from Binghamton, and room for more. Arrangements are being made for excursion rates to New-York for the striking cigar-makers, and a large number, including several girls, have reported to head-quarters of the union their intention to avail themselves of the reduced fare.

RATTLESNAKE PETE'S YARN

LIVING ALONE WITH HIS PETS AND HIS DOG.

A SNAKE CHARMER IN THE DELAWARE RIVER FOREST—BROUGHT UP AMONG THE REPTILES—A LIVELY ENCOUNTER WITH THE ANIMALS—QUEER WAY OF MAKING A LIVING.

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 31.—Just across the Delaware from here, in Pennsylvania, lies a wild, picturesque region, which, on account of its varied attractions, has led many a tourist to visit it during the Summer. Below the range of hills which almost skirt the river, from whose rocks a beautiful view of the surrounding country, equal to that at the Water Gap, can be obtained, is situated the little village of Erwinna. Here, for several Summers, several prominent people have boarded, including Judge Woodhull, of Camden; Mrs. John Drew, of Philadelphia; Maurice Barrymore, of Wallack's Theatre, with his wife, Georgina Drew, and Col. Scovel, the South Jersey politician.

Away up on the hills, and near a spot familiar to all visitors as Bolleaux's Rocks, was found the other day a man whose habits and pursuits render him a curiosity. Very few, if any, of the Summer sojourners ever saw him, and there are scores of the farmers here who never even heard of him. Yet, if his story is to be believed, he has traversed all the paths thereabouts, and has ransacked every nook and corner of the woods. He might be called a "tramp" naturalist, for he seems to have no registered abode, and his pleasure, and, indeed, his only occupation is the gathering and training of snakes and reptiles of every species. He was first seen on one of the mild days of last week, sitting on a moss-covered rock, placidly removing the tongue of a long black snake. He was not at all averse to talking, and the tenor of his conversation was somewhat after this manner:

"Where was I born? Up in the Blue Mountains in Sussex County, over there in Jersey. From a little of a chap I was brought up to get to be as familiar with snakes and bears as any Western boy ever is. There were a good many bears in those days. You see I'm nigh onto 60 now, and we used to have very lively rackets with them. My folks lived part way up the mountains, just a piece off the road, in a sort o' cabin. There was eight of us young ones, all huddled in a heap on the floor nights, and chucked out into the yard and woods during the day. We got used to having snakes of all kinds around us, and we knew the call of the rattlesnake at once. None of us waited for the third call, but always made for the house at the first sound of the creature. One of the neighbor's boys once got bitten and died. He was playing with us when we all heard the first rattle. We stopped our fun right straight, and put to the shanty. The boy didn't move, and we all shouted. Just then the second rattle came. You know when the rattlesnake gives the third call, he pounces right on his victim. It is sure death generally. Well, that boy never stirred. It seems he caught sight of the reptile first off, and was kind o' charmed by it, so that he couldn't move. In a minute the third rattle was given, and then we saw the slimy varmint glide out from the bush and make for the boy. It coiled about his leg, bit him, and then glided away again. The little fellow fainted, and in less than a day he died. As we got older we were shown how to kill the snakes every time. My old man peddled huckleberries during the Summer, and he used to take a lot of rattles' skins down to the town with him and sell them. He took me along with him, so that I might learn his customers and help him in the business. We went down twice a week, and picked berries the other days. There were millions of the berries close to our house. You had to keep your eye open, though, for the snakes were thicker than bees in honey-time. We always carried big sticks with us which we kept in one hand while we picked the huckleberries with the other. I've heard as many as three rattlesnakes call at once, and seen three or four black snakes glide for me at the same minute. I tell you it was lively then. Three of us generally picked near together, and when we got in such a tight box we all turned in and fought the reptiles. They gave us plenty to do sometimes.

"One of my sisters was a rouser at snake-killing, but she came close to being keeled over one day. We were hurried that morning, and wanted to get a big mess to send down to Newton for the hotels there. In the rush we got further apart than usual, and some of us had dropped our sticks so as to use both hands. Suddenly I heard a scream, and looking round I saw sister Bess runnin' toward me, and a big black varmint after her. I stooped to grab my stick, and there was another black rascal crawling all over it. Besides, a rattler gave a call from the next bush. I was stuck for a second. Then I called for help, and at the same time threw my pail of berries right on the snake and my stick. The old black snake was all covered up, and before he could crawl out of them berries, I had snatched my stick and started off. The rattle had sounded the second time during the minute, and when I put after Bess he called the third time, and made for me. One of my brothers heard our calls, and came rushing through the bushes after me. Bess reached a big stump, and jumped on it, and over, and off through the woods. She gained time on the snake by that trick, for the reptile couldn't get over as fast as she did. I tried the same thing with the rattle chasing me, and it worked even better. The varmint went around the stump before I jumped down off it, and I saw him. I stopped long enough to take my bearings, and then I swooped down, and hit the fellow over the head. It settled him. As I finished him I heard Bess shout, and put ahead again. She had caught her dress and fallen, and the pesky snake right on her heels. That girl was always a smart one, though. She just rolled over and over two or three times, and the reptile just laid right still. I guess it was fooled, and before I reached the spot Bess had jumped up and gone like the wind for the road. I killed the snake, and pretty soon we were all back to the berries, only we held our sticks very tight.

"After the old man died I took the business and carried it on for a good while. I got to be fond of some of the snakes, and went to training them. Some city chaps came up there shooting one year, and I sold them a pile of skins. I've killed some of the prettiest rattles ever lived. I had one fellow with 14 rattles on, and his skin was as smooth and shiny as could be. I left him with the folks on the mountain five years ago. I heard of this region from a darky who came our way. He said there were lots of snakes about this country. So I came and fixed up a little hut down yonder. Come and see it!"

The invitation was accepted, and the way was led to a steep declivity, at the foot of which, and in a little glen, stood a structure built mostly of evergreen trees, and resembling a rude summer-house. Inside was spread a buffalo robe, and all over the sides of the apartment were strung snake-skins. In one corner was a large box, which attracted the visitor's attention. On approaching it was found to contain several enormous black snakes, alive and kept animated by the brush fire which burned just at the opposite threshold. On closer inspection several dangerous-looking reptiles were discovered lying promiscuously about the premises. Just beneath the folds of the robe a good sized rattlesnake lay in coils. This was too much for the visitor's peace of mind, and a hasty flight was about to be made, when the owner said, with a laugh: "Don't be skeered. That chap won't harm you. He is one of the best trained varmints I've got. Look at him while I call him. See how he comes to me. He's got 10 rattles, which is pretty good. I've got him so well educated, that I use him as a watch at night. There isn't a snake, or anything else can come in here nights without Wide-awake seeing and hearing it. I call him 'Wide-awake' for that reason. Let a black or garter snake crawl in here, and 'Wide-awake' will pounce down on him quicker'n a wink. How do I make a livin'? Very easy. I ain't much on fancy victuals, and with that gun there, and what I get for my skins, I do first rate. During the Summer I fish considerable, and live right well. No; not many knows of me, and I ain't anxious to get acquainted. My varmints and a dog which I have (the dog is asleep yonder) are my friends, and the dog and the snakes agree? I should say so. They gave me some trouble for a spell at first though, but I trained them to like each other. The dog is good for hunting, but 'Wide-awake' beats him for watching in the dark. Yes, I expect to stay here till I die. Maybe I might go over to Jersey once before I get through living, but scarcely reckon so. My name! Wal, I have'nt any here, but up in Sussex they all got to calling me 'Rattlesnake Pete,' so I suppose that's about what it is."

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER'S MARRIAGE.

From the London World, Jan. 13.

The private character of the Bishop of Manchester's wedding, which takes place to-morrow, has, as far as the preliminary arrangements are concerned, been well maintained, though no effort has been wanting on the part of the newspapers to make it a public event. As soon as it was known that the marriage was imminent, the doors of the Bishop's palace were besieged by reporters anxious to find out why, as well as where and when, Dr. Fraser meant to surrender his bachelorhood. The Bishop, however, with a shyness not characteristic of him, declined even to see them, and sent his refusal to gratify their inquisitiveness by deputy. The same reticence was maintained by the bride and her family, and for a long time the newspapers were all at sea. A notion got abroad that the marriage was to take place in Bath by special license; and one or two of the Manchester newspapers sent down "special commissioners" to the city. These gentlemen, coming suddenly and quietly to the Grand Hotel, were mistaken by the local reporters for friends of the bridegroom, and some amusing cross-scheming and blundering was the result. To put an end to conflicting rumors, however, the friends of the bride gave publicity to the fact that the marriage was to take place in London; and this, with one or two particulars which leaked out from another source, made up the paragraph which appeared in Thursday's papers.

There have been several statements as to the length of the engagement, and there is no doubt it has been a long one, though not as long as is generally thought. I believe I am right in saying that Dr. Fraser and Miss Duncan first met at the time of the holding of the Church Congress in Bath, that is, between six and seven years ago. Since then the Bishop has once or twice visited the city in an official way. Miss Duncan is just the wife for a Bishop, an intellectual and cultured woman, deeply respected in the society in which she moves, and an enthusiast in church work. In educational matters, too, she is known to take a warm interest, as all her family have always done, and her wealth—which is by no means inconsiderable—has enabled her to give a practical turn to her philanthropy. Without being ungallantly exact, I may say that there is no unsuitability in the ages of the parties, though Dr. Fraser has, of course, in years what is sometimes called the "advantage."

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

CRUELTIES PERPETRATED UPON HERETICS BY ORTHODOX PEASANTS.

St. Petersburg Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Central Court at Elisabetgrad was occupied on the 8th of November with the trial of a group of 13 peasants, ringleaders in a melancholy series of cruelties which have disgraced the town of Voznessensk, in the Government of Kherson. In this Government there are considerable numbers of a sect called "Stundists," who deny the efficacy of the ceremonies of the Greek Church, and base their religious views solely on the teachings of the Bible. They hold meetings for the study of the Scriptures and prayer, but have no officiating clergy. They are said to be the descendants of Russian soldiers who at some rather remote period were quartered for a time at Potsdam, and who were converted from the Greek faith by the efforts of German missionaries. Returning to Russia, they were banished to one of the military colonies in the then almost uninhabited south, and their descendants are now numerous in that district. Under the direction of the Government, efforts have recently been made to bring these people back to the Greek faith, but their sound Biblical doctrines have been proof against all the seductions of the Greek priests. It appears that the discomfiture of the clergy excited the fanaticism of the orthodox peasants, and a meeting was held under the Presidency of the chief man of Voznessensk, before which some leading members of the Stundisti were arraigned. The meeting called upon them to sign a declaration of recantation, publicly to conform to the ordinances of the Greek Church, and to express their readiness to receive 500 blows if they should relapse into Stundism. Under intimidation the declaration was signed by some, but many stoutly held out. It was then determined that those who refused should be publicly flogged, the next day being fixed for the execution. All the country people in the neighborhood flocked in to witness the performance, and about a thousand spectators were gratified by a spectacle of great suffering. Zenovi and Prascovia Shimenko, man and wife, were particularly distinguished by their firmness under persecution, and consequently by the severity of the torments inflicted on them. Vladimir Fedoroff and others, holding the woman by the hair, gave her 50 blows with rods. Then Efeem Slinsarenko commenced beating the unfortunate creature. Fatigued at last, he called upon the half-fainting woman to ask forgiveness of the crowd, to kiss the cross, and to repeat a prayer. With death apparently before her, this frail creature's courage and confidence deserted her not. She refused to ask forgiveness, she rejected the crucifix, saying that it was not lawful to make a representation of God, and for a prayer she said aloud, "God, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Such desperate constancy was not to go unpunished. Since rods were of no avail, a knout was prepared, and soon her agonies were renewed under a shower of blows, administered by a young peasant, Efeem Kosharaffoff. The flogging only ceased when she was too far gone to exhibit any sense of pain. Although medical evidence testified to a very narrow escape from death, Prascovia has recovered, and when called as a witness before the court, she said, "I am an Evangelist; I and my coreligionists know no other source of religion than the Gospel. We cannot recognize the sanctity of images, but we do not refuse intercourse with the orthodox in affairs which are not contrary to the principles of honor and faith." The example of intolerance shown by the Government in its treatment of the Molokhani and other sectarians is not unnaturally followed by a half-barbarous and fanatical people.

PERUVIAN FINANCES.

MORE DELUSIVE PROMISES BASED ON GUANO AND LITIGATION.

From the London Railway News, Jan. 17.

The convention which, it is said, is about to be entered into by the Peruvian Government with the Société Industriel de Paris is an apt illustration of the first part, at any rate, of the proverb, "The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; the devil got well, the devil a saint was he." The Peruvian Government which has, in a most defiant and unblushing manner, repudiated every contract which it has hitherto made with the unfortunate bondholders from whom it has obtained some £50,000,000 capital, now professes to recognize their claim and treat them with a liberality which, on the face of it, appears most remarkable. The guano and nitrate deposits of the country, which were mortgaged originally to the bondholders, and which have been remortgaged over and over again, under every variety of perplexing and complicated terms and conditions for advances from financial houses and other parties, are now in the hands of the Chilian Government, which has announced its intention of holding them by right of conquest for the repayment of the expenses of the war so unjustly, as it contends, provoked by Peru and Bolivia. It is at such a moment that the Peruvian Government, throwing aside all its previous engagements with the Peruvian Company, seeks to delude the bondholders with the promise that they shall have the whole of the guano deposits if they will give another small instalment of £2 per ton on a minimum quantity of 200,000 tons for two years. This generous offer is coupled with a number of conditions which are, on the face of them, simply ridiculous, seeing that in the first place Chili is in possession of the deposits, and it is difficult to see how the bondholders can obtain possession of the guano without the consent of that Government. One of the provisions, for instance, proposes to give the bondholders the right of seizing all guano which is improperly raised. It would be interesting to watch this provision carried into effect. Another right, equally illusory, is that by which the courts of Europe are to have jurisdiction in all matters arising out of this convention. It is perfectly clear that if those courts already have jurisdiction they do not require the consent of the Peruvian Government to exercise their power, while, if they have not jurisdiction by international law, the undefined and general acknowledgment by the Peruvian Government of such jurisdiction will not give them sufficient practical power to be of any value. It further appears that guano is to be sold without restriction of price, and utterly without regard to the advances which have already been made by the Peruvian Company to the Government on the security of the guano which they possess.

Another valuable privilege given to the bondholders is the right of litigation with the firm of Messrs. Dreyfus, a litigation which has been in the courts of England and France for several years past, and seems as far from a satisfactory termination as when it first commenced. The conduct of Peru has been so utterly discreditable that English and French capitalists will only have themselves to blame if they allow themselves to be drawn into any other engagements with that Government, and the best thing that could possibly happen for the bondholders is that the guano deposits should remain in the hands of the Chilian Government, their present possessors. When peace is restored, as it must be some day, even with a semi-civilized power like Peru, it is quite possible that the intervention of the European powers will be able to arrange terms with Chili for the bondholders based on principles of honor and honesty which would protect their property and allow them to export on conditions fair and reasonable for all parties. Any arrangement of this sort may be considered as utterly impracticable while the Peruvian Government retains possession of the deposits.

OFFICIAL SALARIES IN FRANCE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Standard.

The salary of the President of the Republic is £24,000, and an equal sum is allowed him for his household and traveling expenses. The next highest functionary is the Governor-General of Algeria, who gets £4,000 a year as salary and £1,000 for expenses. The 10 Ministers of the Republic receive a uniform salary of £2,400. The Under Secretaries of State are paid at various rates ranging from £800 to £1,200. The expenses of the two Chambers, including the salaries of the Senators and Deputies, are estimated as follows: The Senate, £172,000, and the Chamber, £261,000. The Prefect of the Seine is paid £2,000, and the Prefect of Police £1,600; they are both lodged at the public expense, and receive extras for traveling and other items. As regards the provincial Prefects, they are divided into three categories—those of the first class get £1,400; the second class, £1,000, and the third, £720 a year. The salaries of the Sub-Prefects are very small; they vary from £180 to £280. Passing on to the Corps Diplomatique, we find the most highly paid Ambassadors are those of St. Petersburg, £10,000; London, £8,000; Vienna, £6,800; Berlin, £5,600; Constantinople, £5,200; Madrid, £4,800; Rome, £4,400; Pekin, £3,400; Washington, £3,400; Yokohama, £3,200, and Berne, £2,400. The Secretaries to Embassies, like the Sub-Prefects, are poorly paid; their salaries range from £200 to £560. The most important Consulates are those of Shanghai and New-York, £2,400 each; Calcutta, £2,000; Alexandria, £1,800, and Havana, £1,600. The next most interesting heading is that of the Army. The Marshals—there are only three now, receive about £1,200 a year each; the salary of the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is £1,600; the Military Governor of Paris gets £1,036, and the Military Governor of Lyons £600; the pay of commanders of *corps d'armée* is about £1,240; Generals of Division, £1,000; Colonels of infantry, £316; Colonels of cavalry, £340, and Colonels of artillery, £364. Finally, the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants get the magnificent pay of from £96 to £110 per annum. Respecting the Navy, the pay of the Vice-Admirals is £720; Rear-Admirals, £480; Captains, £306, and Lieutenants, £130. The salaries of the chief Colonial Governors next to Algeria, mentioned above, are thus given: Reunion, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, £2,160; Guyana, £1,660; Senegal and dependencies, £1,000, and New-Caledonia, £2,160.

READING, Penn., Feb. 1.—The trouble between the Reading Hardware Company and their molders has terminated by the proprietors granting the demand of the molders. They will resume work to-morrow morning.

A FOE OF PAIN AND ALCOHOL

DR. RICHARDSON IN HIS LONDON HOME.

EXPERIMENTS IN ANÆSTHESIA—HOW ANIMALS MAY BE COMFORTABLY KILLED—HOW THE DOCTOR CAME TO HIS CONCLUSIONS ON ALCOHOL.

From the London World, Jan. 21.

In due course, the visitor is ushered into a consulting-room, the light in which is somewhat severely dim and religious. A large wall covered with white glazed tiles for purposes of artificial radiation does not help matters much. Out of the gloom, beyond a brightly-burning gas fire-place, rises a short, broadly-built man, whose appearance indicates physical as well as mental vigor. His square shoulders are clad in black velvet, and a broad roll of silk surrounds a white collar turned low down over a muscular throat. The head is undoubtedly striking; and when topped by the velvet Leonardo da Vinci cap, worn in the laboratory, recalls with curious faithfulness the Italian portraits of the best period. Outwardly very like an Italian of the fifteenth century, the wearer of this picturesque garb does not otherwise much resemble those truculent, if intellectual and logical, personages. Instead of being a dispenser of aqua Tofana, or the poison of the Borgias, and the secret wielder of a hundred stilettos, his name is identified with anæsthesia and hygiene. Where the surgeon's knife must be applied, he has taught him to numb all sensation by an ether spray, and has devoted many of his best years to the investigations of other pain-saving devices, with the result of substituting methylene bi-chloride as safer than chloroform and surer than ether as a gas for inhalation. This, however, is only one part of a life of almost incessant work, dominated, at least during the past few years, by the theory that human life is shortened to a marked degree by the unnatural manner in which it is carried on. Modern people elect, for some extraordinary reason, to live in a hurry. They work hard to supply themselves with luxuries, and work harder still at enjoying those luxuries, the result being that they live on an average 42 instead of 100 years.

The reduction of suffering, not merely human, but animal, still occupies Dr. Richardson. After he has pointed out the principal features of his compact and well-fitted laboratory, and descanted upon his curious collection of embalming fluids, he turns toward a square box not unlike a lantern on a large scale, with ribs of iron and sides of glass. This is the model of a narcotizing chamber for animals about to be slaughtered, bullocks excepted, the method of killing them now in use being so sudden and effectual that the animal has little or no opportunity of feeling more than an instantaneous shock. The case is different with the unfortunate sheep and pigs; and Dr. Richardson has accordingly commenced a series of experiments, the result of which so far is to show that the doomed animals may be passed on a truck or tram through an iron chamber supplied with carbonic oxide, and will then issue absolutely senseless from contact with the gas. There is no loss of time, no trouble or difficulty, as was found when it was proposed to give chloroform to sheep in a sort of metal nosebag. The animals, indeed, became insensible, but there was much spilling of solution, the atmosphere was made disagreeable for the butchers, and the plan was given up as practically unmanageable. Dr. Richardson is very sanguine of the success of his new system of painless slaughtering, and few humane persons can refuse him their sympathy. All who have, while children, seen their pet rabbits confiscated with a view to pies, or have gazed on the touching picture of the "Sale of the Pet Lamb," will be glad to think that their carnivorous instincts are gratified without inflicting pain upon animals both beautiful and interesting to those who take pains to understand them.

Just at the present moment, Dr. Richardson is not a little persecuted by friends and patients anxious to know the whole truth of the alcohol question, perhaps hygienically and socially the most exciting subject he has dealt with. Nobody is less of a teetotal lecturer than the philosopher of "Hygeia" and "Salutland." He insists that his own abstinence from alcohol was not brought about by what is sometimes called the moral aspect of the question. As a man of the world, he by no means professes to hold it a duty on his part to endure privation because others revel in excess. All, he tells his guest as he sits near the aggravating gas grate which makes one burn to poke it, was brought about in the simplest and most natural manner. A few years ago he was still busied with the study of pain-killers, and tested the power of nitrite of amyl, then recently experimented upon by Prof. Guthrie. He had already been led to investigate the action of kindred substances, and finally to that of alcohol, upon the human organism. Profoundly interested in anæsthetics, one of his early experiments in this department of research was with wine of mandragora, the narcotic of the ancients, concerning which such marvelous stories were told in the Middle Ages. This mandrake wine, made by steeping the root itself in wine, was found by the ardent experimentalist to possess the properties ascribed to it by Dioscorides, and, allowing for poetic license, those of *Juliet's* sleeping-draught as described by Shakespeare. His attention was drawn to nitrite of amyl by the observation of Prof. Guthrie, that, while distilling it from amylic alcohol, the vapor, when inhaled, quickened his circulation and made him feel as if he had been running. There was flushing of the face, rapid action of the heart and breathlessness. The effects of a long series of experiments by Dr. Richardson was the discovery that nitrite of amyl produced its effect by causing an extreme relaxation, first of the blood-vessels and afterward of the muscular fibres of the body. To such an extent did this agent produce relaxation that he found it capable of overcoming the tetanic spasm produced by strychnia, by that agonizing disease known as *angina pectoris*, and by tetanus or lockjaw. Thus a precious anæsthetic was added to the resources of the physician, and a side light thrown upon the effect of alcohol in any shape. Dr. Richardson has found no reason to alter the opinion he arrived at previously to delivering his remarkable Cantor lectures on alcohol, that the flushing of the face after drinking wine is the result of the dilatation of the blood-vessels, following upon the reduction of nervous control, the paralysis of the minute blood-vessels induced by alcohol. The circulation is quickened, the heart beats faster, and the blood-vessels are unnaturally dilated—an effect invaluable in an anti-spasmodic, but by no means desirable in a substance taken as food. Alcohol, he holds, weakens and relaxes the mental as well as the purely physical functions. The old saw, "*In vino veritas*" is physiologically accurate. The result of another long series of experiments is the conclusion that alcohol reduces, instead of increases, animal heat, except always during the first stage of excitement.

Dr. Richardson has the excellent merit of putting his views in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, not cramming them down his patients' throats, but simply replying to their eager questions—that gradual deterioration of tissue, including that of the brain, must result from indulgence in alcohol, and that fatty degeneration is one of the common forms that retribution takes. As he puts it, he believes that he has discovered a downright, demonstrable, scientific fact, and, as an honest man, is bound to give others the benefit of his knowledge—to speak out what he believes to be the truth within him. Good-humored banter is met by him in the best spirit. One day he was told that his experiments on guinea-pigs with alcohol did not prove much. Why, it was asked, did he not make experiments with a real pig as big as a man? He professed himself delighted at the idea, adding, "It is a pity we forget the pig; for in size, structure, disposition, and manners he is very like a man; and, for experimental purposes, would be admirable, for he would drink nearly as much as the other if it were given to him."

It will be gathered from this that Dr. Richardson, like Sir Wilfrid Lawson and some other noteworthy abstainers, does not suffer from depression. Nor has he much cause for regret; for his career, if laborious, has been eminently successful. At the age of 51 he may be said to have made his way both as a professional and as a public man. He began well, for while studying at Glasgow he did good work during the prevalence of the "Irish fever," as it was called, the fell successor of famine. His ardor got him into momentary trouble, for he caught the fever, and had thus an unwished-for opportunity of studying its symptoms. Having graduated at the University of St. Andrews, he became assistant to a surgeon at Saffron Walden, an obscure place, so proverbially wretched that the country people call it "Saffron Walden God Help You;" but which sent up to town three noteworthy doctors—Forbes Winslow, Lankester, and Richardson. After a slight sojourn among the stocking-weavers of the Midlands, Dr. Richardson dwelt for many years at Mortlake, and in the meanwhile took several medals and the recognized London degrees. While practicing with Dr. Willis at Mortlake he became acquainted with Douglas Jerrold and with George Cruikshank, of whom he declares that, with all his faults, he was the most lovable man he ever encountered. Then came some hard work during the cholera epidemic, and that bent of the mind toward public affairs which has made Dr. Richardson one of the most distinguished sanitarians. The *Journal of Public Health* and the *Social Science Review* were both projected and edited by him; but the times were hardly yet ripe for journals of this kind. Dr. Richardson is not at all dissatisfied because his ideal city has not been built by anybody. He congratulates himself that since he wrote his account of it people have built houses with ventilating shafts, and learned to leave their carpets loose in the midst of the room instead of permitting them to cover the floor. On this and other grounds he is inclined to regard the world through a rosy-hued medium, especially during the pleasant hour before dinner; for which celebration he prepares himself by eating a bunch of white Muscat grapes, as persons of more jaded palate sip that hideous compound, sherry-and-bitters, and those who have not the dread of alcohol before their eyes gulp down a cocktail.

FIXING SOUTH CAROLINA FOR SHERMAN.

A letter from Columbia, S. C., to the Charleston *News*, dated Jan. 29, says: "There are also grounds for believing another report, which is to the effect that all of the Government officers in this State are working together with a view to handing it over to Sherman. To this end a number of appointments have already been made, and unless I am very much mistaken, or somebody changes his mind, a number of additional appointments are to be made of active politicians, paid by Uncle Sam, to aid brother John Sherman. The State Executive Committee has already been 'fixed,' R. B. Elliott, Chairman, having been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department; W. F. Mayers, ex-Senator from Colleton, and another member of the committee, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; Dr. J. F. Ensor, another member, boarding officer in the Custom-house, and several other members of the same committee having been presented with less important offices, which are almost sinecures. Two ex-Congressmen Rainey and Smalls—also now hold government offices, that of the former having been, it is said, also a sinecure until he announced himself in a recent speech for Grant first and Sherman second choice, whereupon he was put upon active service, his indiscretion having been his undoing."

PROFITS OF NOVEL-WRITING.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE YOUNG AUTHOR AT THE RESULTS OF HIS AGREEMENT WITH A PUBLISHER.

From the London News, Dec. 26.

A word about this agreement, which we will suppose to have been drafted on the half-profit system. It sets forth that the Messrs. Such-and-Such shall be "the sole publishers of every edition of a work entitled ——, during the copyright of the said work, which they shall publish at their own expense and risk," and that, "after deducting from the produce of the sale thereof all the expenses of printing, paper, advertising, and other expenses of production, including a charge of 5 per cent. on the sales, made to defray publishing expenses, the profits remaining out of every edition of the work shall be divided into two equal parts—one for the author, the other for the publisher." The agreement further states that the books shall be accounted for at the trade-sale price, 13 as 12, unless the publishers think it advisable to dispose of copies or of the remainder at a lower price, which shall be left to the judgment of the publishers, and that accounts shall be made up half-yearly, at midsummer and Christmas, and delivered on or before the 1st of October or 1st of April following. Finally, that the accounts shall be settled by bills at two months, dated respectively Oct. 1 and April 1.

There is nothing unfair in agreements worded as above, for, after all, publishers run a risk of loss in bringing out the works of unknown authors. But we are presuming now that the work of our new author achieves success. One laudatory review after another appears; the book is in large demand at Mudie's, the railway book-stalls dispose of a number of copies, and then ask for more; in short, the advertisements in the newspapers soon announce a second edition of the novel, and by and by a third. At this juncture the author rubs his hands and imagines that he is booked for a small fortune. He has heard that an edition means 750 copies, and, fancying that the trade price of a work which costs a guinea and a half cannot be less than 20s., he falls to reckoning that the sale of 2,250 copies must leave a net profit of at least £1,000, whereof his own share will be £500. His friends, who know as little of the matter as himself, encourage him in his delusions, and pat him on the back. The whole family circle presently become quite excited when the publishers send a courteous letter offering their congratulations on the success of the book, and stating their intention to bring out a new edition at 6s. As this implies that all the copies of the editions at 31s. 6d. have been or are about to be disposed of, the author becomes more assured than ever that his prospects are of the fairest. Indeed, there is not a profession except the novel-writer's where a first decided success does not mean money, and a great deal of it.

Well, settling day comes at last, and the publisher's accounts are sent in. To his astonishment and mortification, the author reads this: First edition, printed, 350 copies; second, 250; third, 250. Given to author, 6 copies; public libraries, 5; press, &c., 50. Sold—225 as 216 to Mudie's, at 15s., £162; 150 as 142 to railway book-stalls, at 15s., £106; 172 as 165 sold at 18s. (less 5 per cent. £7 8s. 6d.) £141 1s. 6d.; 75 as 72 sold to railway book-stalls, at 10s. 6d., £37 16s. Total sales, &c., £448 17s. 6d." Then comes the debit account: "On hand, 174 copies. Cost of paper and print for first edition, £103 5s. 6d.; for second, £83 15s.; for third, £87 15s. 6d. Binding 750 copies £40 10s.; advertising, £93 15s. Total, £359 1s. So the balance of profits which remains is £89 16s. 6d., whereof the author's moiety amounts to the lordly sum of £44 18s. 3d. Here is a fine result for labors, expenses, and patience, extending over about two years and a half, to say nothing of anticipations so miserably deceived. The author, as he scans the ridiculous balance-sheet, notes that not a single copy of the work, rated at 31s. 6d., has been sold at that price, and that numbers have been disposed of for 10s. 6d. a piece. Wherefore it naturally occurs to him to wonder as to what can be the profits which accrue to an author whose work is not a success, and does not attain to three editions. Can it be really possible that there are persons who write novels for the mere fun of the thing, and that they find publishers willing, also for fun's sake, to bear the loss of printing and selling their unprofitable effusions? The above accounts would seem to show that such is the case.

In sum, an author who has reaped £44 as the reward of a first successful book may decide that novel writing is not worth much as a trade; but on second reflection he may console himself by the thought that it is open to him to publish his future works as serials in magazines, and to sell their copyrights for lump sums afterward. Meanwhile, the best thing he can do for the present is to warn other young writers of his acquaintance not to pitch too high hopes on a first book.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SARATOGA.

JUDGE HILTON'S PLANS FOR A NEW PARK AND DELIGHTFUL DRIVES.

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 29.

For many Summers, in the course of his visits to Saratoga, ex-Judge Henry Hilton has been accustomed to drive northward up Broadway from his hotel and visit Woodlawn Mansion, a famous house with heavy stone walls, built many years ago by Col. Walton, long since dead. In later years this mansion was made famous by the hospitalities of Congressman George Briggs, who represented a district of New-York City. From the broad porch views can be had northward of the Adirondacks, with Excelsior and Saratoga Lakes in the near foreground, and southward to the Catskills. The mansion is now dilapidated, though its outer walls, which apparently were built to last for centuries, are still sound and firm. Mr. Hilton conceived the idea of converting it into a Summer residence, and out of this grew the plan of purchasing enough land in its vicinity to make a park, with handsome drives. The road from the village to Saratoga Lake is sandy, and toward evening, when the caravan of visitors to the lake returns, they have to ride with the sun shining in their eyes. The narrow road around the lake is also sandy, and not pleasant for driving, except at a snail's pace. The land in the neighborhood of Woodlawn Mansion is high and tillable. It supports a growth of pines and maples, and its soil will form a good roadbed. The highest part is 500 feet above tide-water, and is 200 feet above the level of the surrounding country. It is said to be the highest land in Saratoga County. At the close of last Summer Mr. Hilton purchased the mansion and 75 acres of land. He has since made two additional purchases, one of 95 and one of 20 acres. The three purchases form an area of nearly 200 acres of land, extending northward from Fourth-street, which is about two-thirds of a mile north of the United States Hotel, to the brow of the hill that descends toward Glen Mitchell, and westward to Greenfield-avenue. The southern boundary is just north of the present limit of handsome residences on Broadway. On this land a force of men are now at work. Six miles of drives have been laid out. The land is to be drained, graded, and planted, and otherwise worked upon, until it is converted into a beautiful park, with pleasant walks and drives, in the planning of which shade has not been forgotten. Mr. Hilton designed and still desires to purchase enough land to the northward to make the park between 500 and 600 acres in extent. This land contains Love Lake, a small body of water that could be dredged and made attractive in the new park; but it lies in two parcels, and he cannot agree as to price with the owners. If they decide to accept his offers, however, he will take the land and enlarge his park. His friends say that he has now the best of all the land in the neighborhood for his purposes. It is in its general form a tableland, but is at the same time sufficiently undulating for a park. The park is not to be presented to the Village of Saratoga, nor is it to be a public park, except in the sense that all proper persons will be welcome to walk or drive in it. A gentleman, commenting on the purchase of Mr. Hilton, yesterday, said that he had made it because he had infinite faith in Saratoga. So long as the waters flow, Mr. Hilton said to him, so long will Saratoga be the great gathering place of Americans. Last season, it was added, there were 30,000 or 40,000 more persons in Saratoga than had been there before in one season. In addition to the purchase of this land, Mr. Hilton, it was explained, has given orders to have the Windsor Hotel remodeled and enlarged. Fifty rooms and 40 parlors are to be added. The alterations are to be completed by June 1.

LEAP-YEAR PECULIARITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen some errors in the last two issues of your paper regarding the recurrence of five Sundays in the month of February, I would like to state the result of my study on the subject.

It is evident that all years having the same number of days, and commencing on the same day of the week must be alike throughout. Therefore, every leap-year commencing on Thursday, like 1880, must of necessity contain five Sundays in February. Such a recurrence takes place regularly every seventh leap year, or every 28 years—the least common multiple of four and seven. Hence, the first February after the present year that will contain five Sundays will be in 1908, the next in 1936. In years not leap-years a similar recurrence takes place three times in every 28 years, though not in equal intervals. These intervals are two of 11 years each, and one of 6 years. Any given day of any given month (except Feb. 29) will fall on a given day of the week four times in every 28 years. For example: The 4th of July will this year fall on Sunday, and it will recur on Sunday in 1886, 1897, 1903, and 1908. These intervals of 6, 11, 6, and 5 years will recur regularly in every 28 years. These facts have been ascertained by taking a long column of successive years and carefully finding on what day of the week each year must begin. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 30, 1880.

SMALL-POX IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Two more cases of small-pox have appeared on the Quarantine hulk among the crew of the City of Peking. It is known that the quarantine of this steamer has been loosely enforced, and it is feared the disease has been introduced into the city.

Capt. Berry, of the steamer City of Peking, has been suspended for a violation of Quarantine laws, in concealing the existence of a case of small-pox among his cabin passengers from the Quarantine Officer, and allowing too free intercourse between the Quarantine passengers and the people on shore.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE SCIENCE OF PRISON REFORM.

THE STATE OF PRISONS AND OF CHILD-SAVING INSTITUTIONS IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD. By E. C. WINES, D. D., LL. D. Cambridge: JOHN WILSON & SONS. University Press, 1880.

The distinguished author of this exhaustive work on prison reform and the science of penology had but just written the last words of his preface on his "Ideal System for the Prevention and Repression of Crime" when death closed his labors of humanity. Dr. Wines, first as Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York State, and then of the National Prison Association for the United States, has been identified for the past 20 years with the great work of prison reform now beginning in this country. The national conventions of representatives from the different prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatory or preventive institutions which he caused to assemble in different cities of the Union, undoubtedly, in their influence aided greatly in bringing about the reforms in the various prisons which have been already introduced. These conventions were strengthened by the International prison conventions, whose assembling has been a new feature of this age, and which was entirely due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Wines. The first convention met in London in 1872, with delegates from almost all civilized countries; the second in Stockholm, 1878, with members from Europe and North and South America, from China, Japan, and New-Zealand, and even from the Sandwich Islands.

The deliberations and discussions of these bodies have exercised much influence on prison reform and on preventive measures in all countries. The weak points in the system of the United States—the political patronage and consequent confusion, mismanagement, and unreformatory character of their prison administration—were clearly revealed by contrast with that of other civilized States, while the remarkable development of measures preventive of juvenile crime and pauperism in this City, in what Dr. Wines calls "child-saving institutions," such as the children's lodging-houses, day industrial schools, and "placing out" of homeless children, showed a success in preventing crime which had nowhere been met with in Europe, and suggested many improvements in similar enterprises there.

The great reforms which have been initiated in the United States, or much aided through the efforts of Dr. Wines and his associates, and of prison reformers who preceded him, may be briefly thus detailed: Brutalizing punishments, such as branding, cropping, whipping, and torture have been abolished, except in the State of Delaware. The lash, as a disciplinary punishment, as well as cruel, unusual, or degrading punishments within the prison, are forbidden now by law, except in the Southern States. This law, however, there is reason to believe, is evaded, especially in the prisons of this State. Imprisonment for debt is done away with. Intoxicating liquors are excluded from our prisons. Penal labor, such as the tread-mill, so common in England, is forbidden here, and industrial or productive labor substituted. "Commutation" is applied in very many of our State prisons, and sentences can be abbreviated by good conduct, while, in some, a portion of his earnings can be saved by the convict. There is no longer any mingling of sexes, except in county jails. Two State prisons for women, and managed by women, have been founded—one in Indiana and the other in Massachusetts. Schools, Sunday-schools, libraries, and chaplaincies exist now in most of the Northern and Western prisons. Not a century has passed since the first sermon was preached in a Pennsylvania prison, under the protection of a loaded cannon, with lighted fuse at hand. This is the progress in that field. Reformatory prisons for youth have been established, in addition to such institutions as Houses of Refuge and Reformatories. And finally, a prisoner in some of our States can rehabilitate himself to citizenship by an absolutely clean record in his prison life.

In the long struggle between the systems of solitary confinement and the congregated or "silent" system, the latter, except in a small district of Eastern Pennsylvania, has gained the victory, and that terrible punishment which so moved the sympathy of Dickens has been dropped except in peculiar and very difficult cases. These great practical reforms, which cover so much of the field of prison management, and which have added so much to human happiness, and have tended so much to prevent the continuance of crime, have sprung especially from the hand of reformers, of whom Dr. Wines was one, and have been greatly furthered by the national and world conventions which he organized.

This important work, whose title we have quoted above, is the life's experience of its author in the prison management, and the measures for preventing crime among children in all civilized countries. The information contained in it is drawn from official documents, public reports, the communications of Governments, and of experts, and from personal observations of prisons, and personal converse with prison officers throughout the world. Book First contains a brief historical review of prison reform and "child-saving" work in various European countries. Book Second, of prisons in the United States, with a full account of the "child-saving" work under the Children's Aid Society and similar associations in New-York City. Book Third, of similar efforts in Great Britain and her colonies, and in her Indian Empire. Book Fourth, of prison administration and preventive institutions in all the European countries. Books Fifth and Sixth, of like subjects in Mexico and South America. Book Seventh, of prison management in such remote countries as Hawaii, Liberia, Morocco, Siam, Persia, China, and Japan. The most important portion of the volume containing the original conclusions of the author on his science is Book Eighth, entitled an "Ideal System of Institutions for the Prevention and Repression of Crime." The suggestions made by Dr. Wines in this portion of his work, though not always original, place him very high in the ranks of penal reformers and of philosophic students of this science. They are throughout in harmony with the most advanced views on this great subject in all countries, and show the drift of modern thought in regard to it.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

In the field of preventive institutions and measures tending to check the growth of crime, Dr. Wines holds wisely to the principle that individual influence is the great influence to be sought, and that this must be exerted as much as possible in natural channels. He therefore advocates "family reformatories" in small groups, in distinction from large congregated reformatories. He would have these "in the field," so that work in the soil may early be taught the inmates entirely disconnected from institutions for the treatment of pauperism and crime. But before institutions he would place the family, and let the State, in some form, transfer the guardianship of all young persons without proper guardians, first to individuals who would adopt them, (the "placing-out" plan,) or, secondly, to corporate bodies selected by the citizens, who would undertake the charge of such children in "home institutions," known as industrial schools, asylums, retreats, homes for neglected children," or the like. The English plan of support strikes him as it does most who have considered the subject, as the better, that is, the supplementing private initiation with State aid, so that a charity has the enthusiasm, religious fervor, and economy of a private association, while a certain permanency and solidity are given it by State assistance, proportioned to its work, and it is, besides, placed under official supervision. The natural family first, for neglected children; then the family and farm school, supported by both public and private aid, would be his ideal organization for preventing juvenile crime. "County jails" he would not reform, but abolish, believing that the State has assigned, in them, a task to the counties impossible to be executed. The county prison should be a simple house of detention for the safe custody of prisoners awaiting trial, or of convicts *in transitu*, with perhaps cells for a short sharp punishment for a first offense. But in all cases there should be separate cells, both as a deterrent for first offenders and to protect the innocent from the guilty. In these views of that terrible evil in the United States—the county jail—all prison reformers will heartily concur.

IDEAL PRISON SYSTEM.

The ideals of Dr. Wines in regard to the best possible prison system are substantially those which Edward Livingston advanced in 1833, in his famous "Introductory Report to the Code of Reform and Discipline of Louisiana." They were also carried out quite independently by Capt. Maconochie on Norfolk Island, and were afterward more completely developed by Sir Walter Crofton in the Irish prison system. Dr. Wines has, however, unfolded them with new force and clearness in the work which we are reviewing, and his presentation should form a basis for all future reforms intended in this direction. The theory may be thus condensely stated: The great object of punishment is the diminution of crime in the community. This is effected in two ways, by the deterrent influence of punishment on others inclined to be criminal, and, secondly, by reforming the prisoner himself. If the convict, after he is released from prison, be worse than before, the community is in so far injured by the penalty inflicted. The deterrent quality of the punishment should be given in the "ideal system" by a close and severe confinement of the prisoner on low diet during the first few weeks of his detention. His mind may be supposed now to be somewhat softened and sobered, and ready for better influences. The higher forces which keep men outside in the paths of virtue, and which tend to reform the evil, should be brought to bear upon him. These forces are, first and foremost, hope, then social influence, then the cultivation of self-respect; with these the usual inducements to industry and good conduct which act on those outside; in other words, an enlightened self-interest, and lastly and most important of all, the training of the intelligence by mental instruction and the development of moral forces by religion. But after all these influences have been brought to bear upon the convict society is not ready to receive him and rehabilitate him, unless his virtue has been somewhat tested by trial. The "ideal prison system," accordingly, must have a period of parole—obedience, of testing by half-free and half-forced conduct. The prisoner must be left, to a certain extent, to his own control and his power of resisting temptation be determined. The element of hope is applied by having the sentence so arranged that the prisoner's conduct and industry and general character can shorten or lengthen it. As there is a very natural feeling in the courts against indeterminate sentences, this result may be obtained by the Judges committing the prisoner to the utmost extent allowed by law, leaving to the Superintendent of the prison to shorten it according to the conduct of the criminal, as is now done in the Elmira Reformatory; or Capt. Maconochie's "mark system" may be applied at once, or the gradation and commutation of the Irish prison system be introduced under the ordinary sentences. By any of these methods the convict is placed under precisely the same influences which mold men's characters in the outside world. He can gain liberty, lessen penalty, earn money for his family or for himself, and attain the good character and legal status of a citizen by hard work, steady habits, self-control, and all the ordinary virtues. He no longer feels himself merely an object of penalty; he is indeed suffering for his wrong-doing, but he is placed where he can make himself a better man and more useful citizen. The self-control so continually taught in every-day life is the daily lesson of the prison. To the power of hope is added some of the influences of sociability. He is not kept in solitude, but is thrown in with other human beings, and receives something of the friction and discipline which comes from contact with them. A carefully-guarded correspondence with his friends and relatives outside keeps him in connection with some of the best natural influences of society. The whole system does not tend to thwart nature, but to employ her as an auxiliary. No prison system can be successful unless the prison officer feels conscientiously that he is there not merely to punish, but to promote the best good of the convict. When the prisoner is fully convinced of this benevolent purpose of his keeper he will be prepared to take the first step in reform; without this there is little hope of such good effect. There will be in the "ideal prison" libraries, schools of instruction, and Sunday religious meetings, so that the higher influences may be continually working on the convicts. Labor must be steadily supplied to them, but not under the "contract system." No outside power, like a contractor, must be able to interfere with the moral discipline of a penitentiary. The labor should be of various kinds, of a productive and profitable nature, and, if possible, a convict should be sent forth better fitted to support himself than when he entered. A portion of his wages, or the proceeds of extra work, should be reserved for him, so that he may feel the stimulus of the love of acquisition, and may have something saved for his family. Being thus, in various grades of punishment, brought under the better influences, he must, before he leaves the prison, be tested by being put on his parole, or be sent forth to work by the day outside of the prison, or be released on conditions of severer sentence if he offends within a given period. Many such methods are practicable in determining the real character of the discharged convict.

In the "ideal prison" the prisoner's self-respect is developed, and such customs as the parti-colored dress, the locked step, the exhibitions of the prisoners for a fee, and the calling them by numbers instead of names, are not permitted, as tending to degrade personality. Each prisoner is to be treated, so far as possible, as an individual, and personal influences are to be made to bear on himself individually. The principles which should govern the keepers are, according to Dr. Wines, the "law of love and love in law"—that is, kindness blended with justice. The "ideal prison," it need not be said, could not exist under a system of political appointments. Until the civil service reform is applied to the prisons we can have no true prison reform, and no diminution of crime, so far as they have any effect.

The following words of Dr. Wines on "Prison Discipline" seem to us remarkably sensible, and such as should be studied by all prison officers in the country:

"The discipline in prisons in this country, and in other countries, has been and is far too military in its whole conception and character. The object of military and of prison discipline are diametrically opposite; yet the latter has been and is very much modeled after the former. The object of military discipline is to train men to act together; that of prison discipline to prepare them to act each for himself. The purpose of the former is to absorb individuality, of the latter, to bring it out and intensify it. The object of the one is to make each man a fit part of a well-adjusted machine; of the other, to make each prisoner a good citizen with a distinct and strongly-marked personality of his own. The aim of military discipline is to teach all to look to orders, of prison discipline, to train all to look to principles as guides and regulators of their actions. Criminals are to be reformed. To compass their reformation we must quit the intense military type, and seek an arrangement better suited to the end in view. A military barrack, despite the high sense of honor studiously cultivated in it (for which no substitute can be found in a prison by the testimony of high military authorities) notoriously demoralizes. Is it possible, then, that a similar organization can reclaim criminals! Instead, we must rather copy the incidents of that frugal, honest, self-denying, laborious poverty, to which we have to restore our convicts, and for which, therefore, it should be our earnest endeavor to qualify them. No more hot meals, without previous toil to earn them; no more undervaluing of time, nor consequent stimulus to skulking or evasion; no more interest in idleness; no more advantages, except such as are won by industry; no more indulgences save those earned by exertion and self-command; no progress toward liberty except through diligence in work and the exhibition of good conduct—all proved by acts, not words, by a strenuous fulfillment of all duty, not by mere lip submission. It is thus, and thus only, that the stern school of punishment may be made really reformatory; may be made to give back to society citizens instead of spoliators, and honest men in place of criminals." [Page 686.]

The sudden death of its lamented author undoubtedly prevented him from making some improvements in the arrangement of this valuable work which might easily be made in a future edition. The final chapters, for instance, on child-saving institutions in Germany ought to come in under part VII. of Book Fourth, instead of occupying their present position.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Mahaffy is publishing in London a two-volume "History of Greek Literature."

—"The Crayfish: A Study of Zoology," by Prof. Huxley, will be added to the International Scientific Series of D. Appleton & Co.

—Lee & Shepard are publishing the new novel of Alphonse Daudet, in English translation, under the title of "The Kings in Exile."

—D. Appleton & Co. announce the second volume of the "Memoirs of Mme. de Rémusat," in octavo, paper covers, at 50 cents.

—Prof. Justin Winsor, E. E. Hale, and Dr. Samuel A. Green are at work on a history of Boston, which is to fill four large octavo volumes.

—The February *Wide Awake* gives an account of the famous Taje Mahal, or jeweled tomb, in India, a model of which is shortly to be placed on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

—"Cheerful Words," Volume II., of D. Lothrop & Co.'s popular "Spare Minute Series," is now in press. It contains selections from the works of George MacDonald, with a sketch of his life, and an introduction by James T. Fields.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. issue "The Manliness of Christ," by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," &c., a book intended to refute the idea that Christ was effeminate or weak, arguing that instead of being good in a spiritless fashion, he had the highest bravery and manliness.

—S. W. Robinson, of the Ohio University, contributes to *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* for February, an examination into "Railroad Shakes." The term does not apply to chills and fever on the line of a railway, but to the painful effects of the jolting of steam cars. Sea-sickness not unfrequently results from the jolting, which is due to want of care in the preparation of the track. The writer urges that section foremen who possess enough skill to adjust the road-bed properly, should always be employed in laying tracks.

—Henry Holt & Co. are about to publish a new book by Mrs. Brassey, called "Sunshine and Storm in the East." They have received the illustrations from England, and announce that they will surpass in elegance and number the edition of Mrs. Brassey's former book.

—With the most taking title of the *Antiquary*, a new English magazine, devoted to the study of the past, has made its appearance. Its editor is Mr. Edward Walford, late editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the magazine can be had of J. W. Bouton, Broadway, New York. That particular reverence for antiquity which shows itself in devotion for ancient art, whether in painting, design, or in furniture, or that higher feeling, which seeks to preserve old documentary history, will find in the *Antiquary* a medium of preservation and popular distribution. The scope of this magazine is by no means limited, however, for eschewing the dry-as-dust, local traditions, and dialects, folk-lore will form an important portion of its matter. One most important branch of the magazine is to be given to answers to inquiries on such topics as are of antiquarian interest. The present number is elegantly printed on good substantial paper, and the typography, as to style and form, is in perfect keeping with the character of the magazine. The subjects chosen for the first number are varied and interesting, and contain certain topics which will be especially appreciated by American readers. We have no doubt that the *Antiquary* will find many subscribers in this country. The English publisher is Elliot Stock, of Paternoster Row.

—A. Featherstone Marshall, an Oxford graduate, contributes an excellent paper on "English Manners" to the new *American Catholic Quarterly Review*. The bad manners and good hearts of Englishmen are contrasted with the finished politeness and heartlessness of high Roman society:

"In England, the inconvenience of bad manners embitters a good deal of the social life. A man is always liable to be offended by the graduated impertinence of his superiors, and always liable to cause pain to others by not seeming to recognize just claims. The way servants are treated in England, and even sometimes poor clerks or any hireling, is less feeling, less thoughtful, and less sympathetic than the way in which 'slaves' are commonly treated. And one result of this atrocious vulgarity is to make inferiors as vulgar as their superiors. This fallacy obtains all down the strata of society, from number two in social rank to number a hundred.

"Between stiffness and familiarity, between presumption and want of dignity, few Englishmen know how to preserve the mean. Conventionalism taking the place of high breeding, the 'proprieties' of generous sensibility, patronage of modest politeness, the different ranks of society can never be quite at their ease, for they must stand on the tiptoe of egotism. Now, let it be granted that the born, high-bred gentleman—not in conventional, but in interior, sense—is as rare as is magnificent virtue, it follows that such social canons as oblige all men to pay homage are the most convenient for the world's big majority. The exquisite must be always very few, the tenderly just and tenderly generous must be rare; and, therefore, the code of manners which compels exterior homage is at once the most convenient and the most Christian. Yet it would be absurd to deny that there are in England such 'gentlemen' as are not to be eclipsed in the whole world. Especially now that Englishmen travel much, and pick up hints and large ideas from other countries, there is a greater ease and much more heartiness of manner than there used to be 25 years ago."

—Canada has at last an outspoken organ of public opinion devoted to emancipation from British rule and a commercial union with the United States. It is published every month, at Montreal, by J. X. Perrault & Co., the first issue bearing date Feb. 1, 1880. The following mottoes adorn its title-page: "Canada expects every man to do his duty." "The Dominion of Canada has all the elements of national greatness." "Let us be a free people." "The commercial union of Canada with the United States means everlasting peace and prosperity." Of the United States the editors say:

"The Americans, who are a practical people, will allow Europe, with her 8,000,000 of armed men, to have all the fighting they wish among themselves, but they are determined not to allow the brute force intervention policy to invade this continent. They are a peace-loving and industrious community, with a great future before them, and with the sole ambition of developing the boundless resources of their vast territory. They are now head and shoulders above other nations in everything that contributes to the general comfort and welfare of a highly progressive people. What the American Republic will be in 25 years, with her teeming millions and rival industries, surpasses all calculations. * * *

"They have restored their paper currency, which was a drug among themselves a few years ago at 150 per cent. discount, to par with gold, and their 6 per cent. bonds, which they were forced to sacrifice at one-half their face value, are now reduced to 4 per cent., at which rate they are sought after by their own and foreign investors at a premium of 4½ per cent. They have reduced their war debt by many hundreds of millions of dollars, and have purchased back all but some $200,000,000 worth of their bonds held by foreign countries, the interest on the latter amount only being now payable abroad. They have established specie payments, and have cash in the Treasury amounting to $420,787,458; and all this, too, at a time when the industries of all other commercial countries have remained in a state of utter prostration and bankruptcy has been the order of the day! These are the people we want to trade with."

—Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton's *Portfolio* for January, of which Mr. J. W. Bouton is the New-York publisher, contains an etching of Mrs. Graham, the work of C. O. Murray, after the Gainsborough picture, which is admirable in every way. This fine picture, generally known "as the lady with the feather," for the figure at full length, that of a lovely woman, holds in her hand an ostrich plume, is among the most celebrated of this English painter's works. It was painted in 1778, when Gainsborough was in his prime. Mrs. Graham was one of Lord Cathcart's daughters, and Robert Burns writes admiringly of her beauty and goodness of heart. When 25 years of age, Graham, who had been rather a wild lad, married lovely Mary Cathcart, but she died in 1791. Then her husband never got over the love for his wife, but, apparently to drown the remembrance of her he had lost, adopted the military career, and on innumerable occasions sought death. Thomas Graham's career was one of the glorious pages in English history. Fighting all through the Peninsular war, raising himself from a position of simple volunteer, afterward, for distinguished services, he was made Lord Lynedoch, but a pension of £2,000 a year he refused. This lovely picture of his wife he never could see after her death, and it was hidden from him. Lord Lynedoch lived to the age of 94, and died in 1843. Such is the history of this famous Gainsborough. A portrait of Johannes Witenbagardus, a fac-simile after an etching of Rembrandt, is wonderful for accuracy. Mr. Hamerton, whose appreciation is of the keenest character, calls attention to the peculiar method employed by the master. Now, there is some kind of a stupid prejudice which exists in regard to etching, which insists that it is not given to the needle to either shade or model. If ever there was the contrary proved, it is shown in this head. The avoidance of straight lines in the books of this picture is quite noticeable. Mr. Hamerton justly remarks that there was a certain soft pliancy in books of former times which our modern binding precludes. The background itself is a study. It is one dense black. Modern taste asks for gradation in color. One color for a background approaches too near to mediæval art. Mr. Hamerton aptly remarks that when white is left for a back, under-gradations of color may be imagined, there is room for suggestiveness, but when there is nothing but a solid black the mind refuses to accept it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF NEW-YORK. By HENRY W. BELLOWS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THE UNITED STATES. By D. C. MCMILLAN. Preface by the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR. $1.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE DIVINE LAW AS TO WINES. Established by the Testimony of Sages, Physicians, and Legislators. By G. W. SAMSON, D. D. $1.

D. APPLETON & CO.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ART. Being the Second Part of Hegel's "Æsthetik." By WILLIAM M. BRYANT.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

COUSIN SIMON. A Novel. By the Hon. Mrs. ROBERT MARSHAM. 10 cents.

GINN & HEATH, BOSTON.

A SYSTEM OF MORAL SCIENCE. By LAURENS P. HICKOK, D. D., LL. D. Revised with the co-operation of JULIUS H. SEELYE, D. D., LL. D., President of Amherst College.

B. W. BOND & CO.

THE NATIVE FLOWERS AND FERNS OF THE UNITED STATES. By THOMAS MEEHAN. Chromolithographs. Parts 13 and 14. Vol. II. Second Series. 50 cents each.

CHARLES H. MABOT, PHILADELPHIA.

CIVILIZATION: Is its Cause Natural or Supernatural? An Inquiry by a Wayfarer in Search of the Truth. Pamphlet, 140 pages.

ANDREW J. GRAHAM.

THE SYNOPSIS OF STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY. New and Improved Edition. By ANDREW J. GRAHAM, A. M., M. D.

UNEXCELLED AS A NEWSPAPER.

From the Portland Oregonian, Jan. 15.

Among the great journals of the country THE NEW-YORK TIMES continues to deserve honorable mention. As a newspaper it is unexcelled, and as a journal of opinion it fully sustains the reputation it established long ago. It is written with fairness, candor, and force, and is a journal of principles rather than of expedients. It was never more prosperous than now.

THE POCASSET MURDERER.

FREEMAN'S HALLUCINATIONS CONTINUED.

REMARKABLE NOTIONS REGARDING HIMSELF—THE MURDER OF HIS CHILD STILL JUSTIFIED.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 30.

Mr. Freeman, at the close of the hearing at which he was adjudged insane, shook hands with quite a number of his friends in the court-room, and was then conducted back to jail. He expressed himself as being satisfied with the result of the hearing, and will be glad to change his present quarters for some more comfortable, if it is God's will. He was very careful, however, not to acknowledge by the slightest concession that he considered himself insane in the least, but if he was to go to an asylum, he rather preferred Danvers, as being near his early home. "I am not insane because they say so," he said, "and I would stay here for years rather than to admit in any way that I had done anything wrong or that I am insane. If I am convicted of insanity, the Bible must be shut up." He regards the doctors who testified as to his insanity with kindly feelings, mingled, however, with something of pity that such good men should be so deluded. His sublime exaltation is beyond all conception. He thinks that he is the spirit of Truth, a being parallel in his existence with Christ, and he believes his body is immortal. "It is time now for the spirit of Truth," he says, "the third part of the Trinity. Up to this time Father and Son only have been known. I am the spirit of Truth." "I represent Christ in all his parts, prophet, priest, and king." "I am the elder brother referred to in Romans." "It has been prophesied that all shall be gathered into one; that is me." "I have a dual nature, both Christ and man is represented in me the son of man on earth." "All good is represented by one person, and I am that person." "I am the result of Christ's teachings; Christ's teachings are perfected in me." "My wife and I are the first two persons who have ever stepped into the kingdom of God; the Bible is of no more use for us; we have fulfilled it; we are saved and cannot be lost. I feel sure that our names will be honored above any other name except Jesus." "We are the door and everybody must enter through us." Speaking with reference to Dr. Folsom's testimony, in which allusion was made to Freeman's belief that he was the archangel Michael, he showed considerable concern—having evidently misunderstood the testimony—as to how the doctor knew that he was the angel Michael. "Has the doctor ever seen him?" he asked; "does he know how he looks?" And then straightening himself up and looking the gentleman with whom he was talking straight in the eye, he said, grandly: "I am the archangel Michael."

These expressions of his, which were actually used in calm and unexcited conversation, illustrate his conception of the nature of his own existence. Nothing is simulated, but he speaks with a frankness and earnestness that leaves no doubt about the perfect genuineness of his beliefs. That a man so intelligent on other points, so pleasant and natural in his actions and in his general conversation, is so utterly crazy as he is is almost beyond even the imagination of one who is not familiar with the insane hallucinations of a lunatic. Shortly after his arrest, Freeman was visited in his cell by a clergyman, who came to administer to him the consolations of religion. In relating the incident to a friend, Freeman expressed considerable indignation. "The idea," he said, "that he should visit me as he did! I am so far ahead of him in religious progress that we are no more to be compared than the Mississippi and a rivulet."

Freeman feels no remorse that he killed his child, and has no consciousness of having done any wrong. He would have preferred that his case had been heard before a jury. "Why," said he, "I could convince any jury that I stand on the top of Mount Zion, that I hold the keys of heaven, and that I was but obeying God's command. Any man who knows Charlie Freeman knows that he would never murder anybody." In regard to the tragedy, speaking without the slightest show of emotion, he said: "I feel perfectly justified. I feel that I have done my duty. I would not have her back. I am not disturbed about the matter. I have trusted God just as far as possible. The work is mine, the result is His. Whom He has called He will justify, and those he justifies he will glorify, and it is only a work of time. I want to see the end come, that the world may see that there is a God in Israel." When questioned in regard to his view of his relation to law, he said: "I ought to obey God rather than man. It is in accordance with my views that we should abide by the common laws as a general rule, and it is not in accordance with Christianity to break human laws. I qualify that by saying that God has special laws in his plans." "If, then, a man decides to act contrary to the laws of man from what he considers just motives, is he justified by the law of God?" was asked. "Yes," replied Freeman, "of course he is. I not only broke the highest law of nature, but the law of man, in accordance with what I believed to be the will of God." "Do you believe now that you acted in accordance with the law of God?" "Certainly I do. If I had not had so much supernatural evidence I should not have been here." As to the reliability of the supernatural evidence, which comes to him in visions and in various signs, Mr. Freeman has not the slightest doubt. "Why," said he, "it is just as I look at you now and think I see you. It may be an optical illusion, but if I feel, smell, and touch you, and you strike back, I am convinced."

Freeman thinks that he and his wife have passed through the "baptism of fire," as he terms it, which is the third state in the Christian progress. Their entrance to this state was through the sacrifice of their child. Revelation x.: 8—11, he says, refers to him, and the "little book" mentioned is his little child. The verses referred to are: "And the voice which I heard from heaven spoke unto me again, and said, 'Go and take the little book which is open in the hand of the angel.' And I went unto the angel and said unto him, 'Give me the little book.' And he said unto me, 'Take it and eat it up, but it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey.' And I took the little book out of the angel's hand and ate it up. And he said unto me, 'Thou must prophesy again before many peoples and nations and tongues and kings.'" He claims that the Scriptures are now fulfilled, and that the light his child throws on them is all the light they will receive hereafter.

Mrs. Freeman is regarded by experts as being nearly, if not quite, as insane as her husband. She shares in his exaltation and holds the same beliefs that he does. In regard to the tragedy she now says: "Why, if I did not believe it was ordered of God, what should I do? I should become insane." In obedience to a command received from God, she has cut her hair off quite short, has ceased to wear cuffs and collars, and has discarded all forms of jewelry and articles of personal adornment.

VON MOLTKE'S HOME LIFE.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

Count Moltke resides in the new building belonging to the General Staff. It is situate on the King's-square, or Königsplatz, Berlin. His apartments have a southern aspect, and look out upon the Column of Victory, which commemorates chiefly his own unprecedented triumphs over the Austrians and the French. His habits and mode of life are characterized by the greatest simplicity and regularity, his time being divided and spent strictly according to the rules he has previously laid down for himself. During the Winter half of the year the Field Marshal, in his dressing-gown and with his head covered by a little round smoking-cap, enters his study or working-room at 7 o'clock every morning and takes his early cup of coffee, over which he smokes a cigar. Then he commences the regular work of the day. He writes very quickly and regularly, but not unfrequently, on reading over his manuscript, makes alterations and additions. His handwriting is flowing and very legible, the characters being clear, firm, and uniform. At this work he goes on till 9 o'clock, when his official letters are brought in and laid before him. After reading these, he proceeds to put on his uniform and finish his toilet for the day. At 11 o'clock he hears the daily reports of his adjutants, and then takes his luncheon, which is generally of a very simple character. After this he is generally engaged in his study till 2 o'clock. At the stroke of 2 the Divisional Chief of the great General Staff appears and makes his report for the day, the time he occupies varying according to circumstances. When this work is finished, the Count, as a general rule, takes a walk, and on returning home dines with the members of his family. His favorite wine at dinner is Moselle. After the principal meal of the day, he takes coffee and a cigar in his study, where the members of his family or friends generally find him ready to engage in a cheerful conversation on the topics of the day. From 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening, however, the Field Marshal is again at his books and papers, writing letters, and finishing up his official work of the day. Between 7 and 8 o'clock he looks at the evening papers, and at 8 P. M. tea is served in the family circle, after which Count Moltke is very fond of joining in a rubber at whist. Then, toward the close of the evening, there is a little music, and at 10 o'clock P. M. the Field Marshal retires to rest, to rise again at 6:30 for a similar day's work on the morrow. During the Summer months, Count Moltke spends most of his time on his estate at Kreisau, near Schweidnitz, in Silesia. At the entrance to the fore-court there are two Grecian athletes, and not far from them, resting on large flat bases of stone, two cannon taken in the late Franco-German war, and presented by the Emperor to his victorious chief of the General Staff. The Count's favorite spot in his park is a seat under the shadowy branches of a giant oak, whence a fine view of the hills of the Eulengebirg is obtained. In the park, too, is the tomb of his deceased wife, to whom he was greatly attached.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

From the London Times, Jan. 19.

Some shocking revelations of ill-treatment by a father were made on Saturday before the County Magistrates sitting at Liverpool. The defendant was John Metcalf, keeper of a laundry at Knotty Ash, a few miles from Liverpool. The child he was charged with ill-treating was his illegitimate son, 8½ years of age. About two years ago the boy, who up to that period had been living with his mother in Paris, was brought over by her and left at the Knotty Ash laundry with the defendant. From that date up to the present Metcalf had been continually beating him in a most cruel way. A widow named Jessie McKenzie, who had worked for the defendant, said that in November she saw the defendant beating the boy all over the body with a walking-stick, and he screamed. The lad was never dressed, and was covered only with an old rug. About four weeks ago Metcalf charged the child with having done away with a duck which was missing, and he beat him hard for that. Witness heard smothered screams as if something had been put into the lad's mouth to prevent the cries from being heard. He came down one morning and said his "gaffer" (he never called Metcalf his father) had sent him for a whip, and, after he had taken it up stairs, she heard screams and a running in and out of rooms. Shortly afterward she saw the boy bleeding from the nose and with marks all over his body. The lad was so dirty and neglected that she thought, the first time she saw him, he was a mulatto. He said once, "I wish I was in Heaven, and if my mother was here, he would not beat me." On another occasion, she saw the defendant tip the boy head first into a large tub of water and break the ice upon it with his head. She also saw him kick him and lash him with a thick rope, "more like a bullock than a little defenseless boy." The lad washed the blood off his face and appeared to be suffering. Other witnesses also gave evidence of similar ill-usage and the doctor described the marks on the boy's body. The defendant said the charge was trumped up. The Chairman sentenced him to two months' imprisonment for the assault, and one month for neglecting the lad.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH-RANGING.

AN ATTACK ON A BANK AND A FIGHT WITH A POLICE FORCE.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Nov. 28 gives accounts of two bush-ranging outbreaks which had occurred during November, the first being an attack on the Bank of Australasia, at Moe, Gipps Land, and the second the "sticking up" of a station at Wantabadgery, in New South Wales. The culprits were overcome in each instance; but there was a desperate fight in both cases, and a loss of three lives in the Wantabadgery affair. The following are the particulars of the attack on the Moe Bank:

"Moe is a small township on the Gipps Land Railway, about 80 miles from Melbourne. The bank, a hotel, a store, and the railway station are grouped together within a radius of 100 yards, and whatever other houses there are lie scattered far apart in the bush. On the night of Monday, the 5th of November, at about 9 o'clock, Mr. Hector Munro, the bank Manager, was sitting with his wife in his parlor when a gentle knock was heard at the back door. Mr. Munro responded to the knock, but cautiously, only opening the door a few inches and asking, 'Who are you, and what do you want?' The person outside made no reply, but forced in the door and entered. Mr. Munro then found himself confronted with a man whose face was completely masked, and he saw a second man, also masked, following the first. With praiseworthy pluck and presence of mind, Mr. Munro instantly seized the fellow nearest him by the breast of his coat, and proceeded to thrust him out. The other intruder backed up his mate, and a vigorous struggle took place in the lobby. The manager eventually proved strongest, and hurled both men out of the door and down three wooden steps which led up to it. His principal opponent, however, dragged him along, and they fell together on a piece of ground between the house and a detached kitchen. They wrestled and rolled over each other several times. The ruffian endeavored to get away, but Mr. Munro told him he would not let him escape. Seeing that the fellow was searching about his side as if for a weapon, Mr. Munro was on the alert, and as the man drew forth a revolver he seized it. As the two tugged away at the revolver the weapon exploded, but did no injury. Eventually the second man, who had hitherto stood idly by, struck Munro violently on the head with some instrument. The blow stunned the manager, and as he lay for a minute partially insensible, both men escaped, running into the bush. Mrs. Munro had, in the meantime, run to the hotel crying for assistance, and soon afterward several people arrived at the bank, but they were too late for securing the offenders. The Police, having received information, were quickly in motion, and several volunteers joined in the pursuit. Next morning the culprits were tracked to Trafalgar Railway Station, and were arrested there. They proved to be two brothers named James and Robert Shanks, aged 22 and 20, respectively, the sons of a selector living near Brandy Creek. They were taken to Sale, and were brought up at the Police Court there on the 19th of November, and evidence having been taken, they were committed to stand their trial at the assizes to be held at Sale in February."

The fight with the bushrangers at Wantabadgery is described as follows:

"On the north bank of the Murrumbidgee, about 100 miles north by east of Albury, lies the station of Wantabadgery, the property of Mr. C. F. J. McDonald. There are two dwelling-houses on the station—an old one, which is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, situated about 27 miles from Gundagai, or half-way between that town and Wagga, and a new villa-like building about a mile and a half further east, which is occupied by Mr. McDonald himself and his station hands. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th of November, this place was 'stuck up' by a gang of six bushrangers. The gang was under the leadership of a notorious Victorian criminal named Scott, who assumes the *nom de plume* of 'Capt. Moonlite.' Scott is 37 years of age, and a native of the north of Ireland. He is the son of a gentleman who acted as a Police Magistrate there, and he received a liberal education. While quite a youth he came to the Colonies, and fought as a volunteer in the New-Zealand war. He then came to Victoria, and became a lay reader of the Church of England. When administering to the spiritual wants of the Bacchus Marsh District he stuck up and robbed the Egerton Bank, for which he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. He was discharged in March last, and during the last few weeks he organized his gang in this colony and proceeded to New South Wales. The other members of the gang were James Nesbitt, aged 24; Thomas Rogan, 22; Thomas Williams, alias Frank Johns, 19; Graham Bennett, 20, and a boy of only 16 years of age, named Gustave Wernecke. The latter was the son of respectable parents, who live in Melbourne. The gang made their debut at Wantabadgery, for the purpose of obtaining more and better arms than they had and also to secure horses. They stuck up the place when only two or three servants were there, and immediately commenced their depredations. During the afternoon a number of additional station hands were bailed up and locked in a room. In the evening Mr. McDonald and his younger brother, Mr. Baynes, the manager, and Mr. Reid, a neighboring storekeeper, arrived, and were made prisoners. Mr. Baynes proved rather intractable, and was therefore kicked about and roughly handled. About a dozen men in all were incarcerated in the various rooms. The next day, leaving four of his gang in charge of the prisoners, Scott, accompanied by the boy Wernecke, went to the old station and the local public house. He obtained additional arms at each place and made prisoners of Mr. and Mrs. Reid and an old lame laborer, who lived at the old station, and of six men who were found at the hotel. As the old lame man lagged behind the other prisoners Scott stabbed him in the hip with a bowie-knife. During the afternoon, Scott gave Mr. Baynes five minutes to live, and made preparations for hanging him to a tree, but relented when the women commenced to shriek. That night 25 men and a number of women were prisoners of the gang at the station. The visit to the hotel led to information being conveyed to the Wagga Police. Four mounted troopers from Wagga arrived at daybreak, and called upon the bushrangers to surrender. Shots were exchanged, and the Police were repulsed and their horses captured. A reinforcement of five troopers, under Sergt. Carroll, arrived in the forenoon, and the gang, having in the meantime left the station, were pursued. The bushrangers were found at the house of a selector named McGlede, where they had been regaling themselves and their prisoners with brandy and milk. On the appearance of the Police they prepared for another encounter, and their prisoners took to flight. The Police attacked them in open order, deploying in twos around the house. They blazed away at each other for about half an hour. The bushrangers fired from behind fences around the house, and the Police from behind trees. The boy Wernecke fought like a tiger. He shot Constable Barry's horse under him, and sent several bullets unpleasantly close to Barry himself. As he was running from a fence to reach a better position Barry aimed at him deliberately and shot him dead through the side. The Police gradually advanced from tree to tree, and drove the remaining desperadoes into a detached back kitchen. After a good deal of powder and shot had been expended, Sergt. Carroll led an assault upon the kitchen, and in this rally Constable Bowen was fatally wounded, a bullet from Moonlite's rifle entering his neck and lodging near his spine. A shower of bullets was poured into the face and windows of the kitchen, and on Carroll storming the back door the surviving bushrangers surrendered. Nesbitt was found lying dead on the floor with a bullet-hole in his right temple, and Bennett was wounded in the arm. Rogan succeeded in escaping, but was found next day under a bed in McGlede's house. The bodies of the two dead offenders and the prisoners were taken to Gundagai. An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of justifiable homicide was returned. The prisoners were brought before the Police Court, and were committed for trial at Sydney on various charges, ranging from robbery to murder. Constable Bowen died from his wound on the Sunday after the encounter. Much regret is expressed at his untimely end. He was only 28 years of age, and leaves a young wife. He was born at Camrhos, Pembrokeshire, near Haverfordwest, and was the son of a Church of England clergyman."

COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The short table of imports and exports for the year ended is just published. It is as follows: Imports—Food, 1,823,609,000 francs; raw materials, 2,126,601,000 francs; manufactures, 420,918,000 francs; miscellaneous, 223,709,000 francs; total, 4,594,837,000 francs. Exports—Manufactures, 1,735,491,000 francs; raw materials and food, 1,254,193,000 francs; miscellaneous, 173,406,000 francs; total, 3,163,090,000 francs. Compared with the return of the previous year, it shows an increase under imports of 418,000,000 francs, and a diminution under exports of 16,000,000 francs. The chief source of increase under imports is, of course, the item of food, which shows an advance on 1878 of 368,000,000 francs. There has also been a small advance in the importation of raw materials, amounting to 41,000,000 francs. The slight diminution of the exports of last year on those of 1878 is confined to manufactured articles.

A BOY'S FEARFUL FALL.

From the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Sentinel, Jan. 30.

Last Friday night, at the Bowen & Signer mine, as the men were returning from their midnight lunch, two boys raced to see who would get down the ladder first. Reaching the top of the ladder at nearly the same time, the boy in the rear, from some cause or other, went completely over the other, falling to the bottom of the mine, a distance of 130 feet, and striking upon the platform. The boy on the ladder did not even know what was happening till he heard his comrade strike at the bottom. It was probably quite dark. The unfortunate, whose name we did not learn, was taken up insensible. There being signs of life, surgical aid was secured, and, to the astonishment of all, consciousness has returned, and at last accounts there were believed to be fair prospects of his recovery. Of course, he is in a critical condition, one arm and his jaw being broken, and all one side being severely bruised.

SOMETHING ABOUT FIJI.

EXTENT OF THE ISLANDS AND CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The receipt of the first discovery of Fiji, published in 1879, suggests some remarks about that group, which is destined to occupy a prominent place in the future of the Pacific half of our globe. The islands are situated in latitude 18° south, nearly in a direct line between San Francisco and Sydney, 1,400 miles from the latter port, and about the same distance from New-Zealand, Tahiti, Honolulu, the Marshall Islands, Caroline Islands, and New-Guinea, and half as far from New-Caledonia, and the New-Hebrides, Solomon, Ellice, Samoan, and Friendly groups. Amid all these, Fiji is a central point, with the prospect of great commercial facilities when Micronesia—a name including those small islands of the South Pacific—is well supplied with steam-vessels. Five years ago Fiji became a British colony, but the civilized authority was so weak in some of the smaller islands, or districts remote from the sea-ports, that cannibalism did not cease till two years later. "Long Pig" has ceased to appear on the native bills of fare. There is an orderly Government, with Police, Courts of Justice, public records, and last, but not least, a regular system of taxation. The group has an area of 7,000,000 acres, much of which belongs to the Colonial Government, and is offered for sale at $5 an acre for first-class and less for poorer qualities. The area cultivated by white settlers is 13,000 acres, and no mention is made of the acres sold to white men, belonging to natives, or of unsold of the first quality. The group has 80 islands, making an archipelago 370 miles long by 260 wide. There are 120,000 natives, including 20,000 available for work, but, when employed as laborers, they idle away their time, unless closely watched. Their wages are $20 a year, besides food, clothing, and tobacco, costing $20 more, making the total expense less than $4 a month. Natives of New-Britain and New-Ireland, hired by terms of three years at $20 a year, are more industrious. With such wages, there is no chance for a white man to make anything as a laborer, and there is little opportunity to make much as an employer unless he has $10,000 capital to begin with. The chief exports are cocoanuts, cotton, and sugar, and it is supposed that coffee will be largely cultivated. The dried cocoanut, called copra, makes up nearly two-thirds of the exports; and of the 13,000 acres planted by white settlers, 6,000 are in cocoanuts, 2,600 in cotton, 1,500 in sugar-cane, 1,000 in coffee, and 250 in arrow-root. We are told that all these can be cultivated profitably. January, the hottest month, has a mean temperature of 84°, with a maximum of 99° in the shade, and 160° in the sun; and July has a mean of 77°, with a minimum of 67° three feet from the ground, 55° in the grass, and a maximum of 85° in the shade and 140° in the sun. There is never a month when the heat does not go to 140° in the sun. The coldest month of Fiji is about 20° hotter than the warmest in San Francisco, if the adjective cold can be applied to any month in the former place or warm to any in the latter. Though Fiji has 100 inches of rain in the average year, it has only 150 rainy days, and the climate is generally considered a very pleasant one for those accustomed to the torrid zone. There are no malignant fevers or malarial diseases, and the vegetation is most luxuriant and beautiful. Taken altogether, Fiji will always be considered a tropical paradise.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR JAPAN.

GEN. GRANT'S VALUABLE PRESENT TO THE EMPEROR.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee, Jan. 26.

On Saturday afternoon there arrived in this city three valuable and magnificent stallions en route to the Japanese Empire. These horses are in charge of William B. Griffith and Edward Casey, of Washington, who are going through to Japan with them to see them safely delivered. The animals were taken to E. Calver's stable, on Eleventh-street, for a two days' rest, and there a *Bee* reporter this morning obtained a view of the beautiful steeds. Barb, of Ethan Allen blood, is 4 years old, and was presented by Gen. Grant to the Emperor of Japan, by whom the General was so hospitably entertained while visiting that country. This horse is a fine bay, with two white hind feet, with white star in forehead, long mane and tail, is 15 hands high, has beautifully formed limbs, possesses good action, and is very promising as to speed. This horse has been owned by Gen. Grant since he was a colt. Kingsley is 16 hands high, 7 years old, is a rich mahogany bay, with no marks, and has a long mane and tail. He is a running horse, having a record of 1:44, and was sired by Harper's Longfellow. Black Hawk, Jr., is a jet black horse, with white hind feet, one white front foot, and white star on forehead, long mane, tail drags on the ground; he is 15½ hands high, is symmetrically proportioned, has elegant limbs, and has trotted a mile in 2:22 and 2:23, and has prospects of getting below 2:20. He is one of the most beautiful horses that man ever laid eyes upon.

These horses came from the farm of Gen. Beale, near Washington, where the Arabian horses presented to Gen. Grant are kept. It will be remembered that Gen. Grant was the guest of Gen. Beale while visiting Washington. Kingsley and Black Hawk were purchased for the Japanese Government by its agent, Mr. Horace Capron, assisted by Mr. Edward France, at a cost of about $4,000 each. Barb, the present of Gen. Grant to the Japanese Emperor, is valued at about the same figure. The horses leave for San Francisco on this evening's freight train. They will be rested at Ogden two or three days, and then resume their journey. They will be shipped from San Francisco on the 7th of February.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A THEATRE.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 30.

The *Journal* has seldom had to make a more startling announcement than that of the sudden death of Col. Nelson Trusler, United States District Attorney for this State, which occurred last night of valvular disease of the heart. A few minutes before 8 o'clock, Col. Trusler, accompanied by his wife, was entering the Opera-house to witness the performance there. He had seats in the parquet and was following the usher to them, when, as he was passing down the aisle, he staggered and fell. For a moment it was supposed that he had tripped or lost his footing, but this idea was immediately dispelled by his appearance, which betokened a serious attack. Mr. John Fishback was very near him, and he, with two or three other gentlemen, lifted Col. Trusler from the floor and carried him out in the vestibule. His wife accompanied them in a state of great excitement. Col. Trusler was laid on the floor with an overcoat and shawl for a pillow, his coat was removed, his vest and collar unbuttoned, and the side door of the theatre was opened to admit the fresh air. Dr. R. J. Richardson happened to be in the house, and was summoned. As soon as he felt the pulse of the stricken man he pronounced it very low, scarcely fluttering. There was no visible respiration and no perceptible heart-beat. Dr. Richardson and another gentleman made an effort to produce artificial respiration, but without success. Meanwhile, Mr. Fishback and Austin H. Brown had taken charge of Mrs. Trusler, who was in a fainting condition, and conducted her to her home on Illinois-street. About 10 minutes after Col. Trusler was brought out into the vestibule there was a slight revival of the pulse, which died away almost immediately, and at 8:20 o'clock the doctor pronounced him dead. Dr. Newcomer, the family physician, declared Col. Trusler's death due to valvular disease of the heart, and said he had been troubled with it more or less for some time past. For the last two weeks his pulse had been alarmingly high, as high as 150 for days together, and the doctor had feared a fatal attack. All day yesterday he appeared to be in usual health and spirits, and persons who talked with him as late as 6 o'clock last evening found him cheerful and uncomplaining. It is presumable, therefore, that the attack was entirely unexpected to Col. Trusler. From the moment of his fall he did not utter a word nor give a sign of intelligence. Col. Trusler was born Dec. 11, 1828, in Franklin County, Ind. After studying law he continued in the practice of his profession till the war, serving one term in the Legislature in the meantime. On the breaking out of the war he organized and was elected Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment. On the 17th of October, 1863, he resigned on account of ill-health, and returned to his home at Connersville. In 1864 he was elected on the Republican ticket, (having always been a stanch supporter of that party,) Secretary of State, being re-elected in 1866. In 1870 he was nominated for Attorney-General, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1872 he was appointed United States District Attorney, to succeed Gen. Thomas M. Browne, who had resigned to make the race for Governor, and he held that position at the time of his death. He was a man of genial, open nature, of a wide acquaintance, and had many friends. His presence at the theatre was occasioned by the fact that Gus Williams had been a drummer-boy in his regiment, and he had for that reason gone to see him.

BEQUEST TO HARVARD COLLEGE.

The will of Jonathan Brown Wright, of Waltham, Mass., which was admitted to probate this week, bequeaths to Harvard College the sum of $50,000, under the following conditions: "I give to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of $50,000, to be safely invested and kept with the other property of the said college, but always to be accounted for and preserved as a distinct capital, to be called the 'Bright Legacy,' the income of which shall be annually applied as follows: One half shall be divided into five scholarships of equal amount, and whenever there shall be in any department of said college a student or students of the name of Bright, lineally and legitimately descended from my Anglo-Saxon ancestor, Henry Bright, Jr., and his wife, Annis Goldstone, of Waltham, the amount of one of said scholarships shall be paid to each of them, and if there should be at any time more than five of such students, the amount of the five scholarships shall be equally divided among them all; and if during any year there shall be no such students or a less number than five, the President and Fellows may appropriate the amount that year for the support of any meritorious undergraduate, and the other half of said annual income shall be annually expended in books for the college library. I have selected Harvard College, the most ancient and venerated seat of learning in my native State, to be the custodian of this legacy as an expression of my appreciation of its liberal yet conservative character." The will is dated Dec. 15, 1860, and Elizabeth Garbrance Bright, a daughter of the deceased, is appointed sole Executrix.

THE CRIME OF CAIN.

TRAGIC RESULT OF A FAMILY QUARREL IN SWITZERLAND.

Geneva Correspondence of the London Times.

Some particulars concerning the tragedy that occurred on New Year's Day at Lausanne are forthcoming. The name of the victim is Paul Janavel. The Janavel family, which is of Piedmontese-Waldensian origin, consisted of the father and mother and two sons, Paul and Ernest, one of whom was 21, the other 19 years of age. M. Janavel was for several years Pastor of a church at Genollier, near Nyon, but some time ago he retired from the ministry and went to live at Lausanne. He is said to be a man of stern character and eccentric habits. Paul was destined for the Church, and studied theology at the Academy of Lausanne; but he seems to have been a *mauvais sujet*, a frequenter of cafés, an idle student, and a bad son. He failed in his examination, and was finally expelled from the academy for insulting one of the Professors. On this his father refused to support him any longer, and told him he must shift for himself as best he could. Paul, still determined to take his degree, then went to Geneva, entered himself as a student in the university there, and lived for several months nobody knows how. On the first day of the Christmas vacation he returned to Lausanne, where he met with a chilling reception from his parents and his brother Ernest, who was occupied as a copyist in the office of an advocate. He wanted money—2,000 francs—but his father would give him none. He next demanded the portion, or a part of it, which would be his by right on his father's death. This demand was also refused. Then, on Wednesday last, (Dec. 31,) he went into his father's room, broke open the desk in which he kept his valuables, and took therefrom money and securities worth 18,000 francs. These, it would seem, he intended to keep until his father should consent to pay his debts and make him an allowance, and he asked one of his friends to take charge of them. This the friend declined to do, advising him rather to see his father and mother and try to settle matters amicably. With this view he went home. A violent scene ensued; his parents overwhelmed him with the bitterest reproaches, and his brother Ernest, in his excitement, threatened Paul with a revolver; but the latter, who was much the stronger of the two, easily disarmed him. What became of the money and securities is not stated; but when Paul joined his companions in the evening at a certain café his neck and breast were covered with blood. He said his father had wounded him with a "stove-fork," an instrument used for putting fuel into porcelain stoves. He appears to have spent the greater part of the night carousing with his friends, for it was 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 1 when he retired to rest in his father's house. What followed is known only to the members of the family. All that is certain is that at 12 o'clock, at noon, Paul Janavel was lying dead on his bed, with a bullet through his brain. According to the father's account, Ernest entered his room shortly before that hour, saying that he had killed his brother; "*Papa, j'ai tué Paul*," were his words, and he held in his hand a still smoking pistol. The mother could not or would not give any information; she refused even to believe that Paul was dead, and said he would soon be himself again. Ernest Janavel has been removed from the prison where he was first incarcerated to the cantonal lunatic asylum, where he is now raving mad.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.
First Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Friday, Feb. 6, at 10:30.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
Demurrers—Nos. 71, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118. Law and Fact—Nos. 84, 261, 267, 286, 397, 411, 413, 417, 418, 419, 434, 435, 217, 35, 320, 363, 206, 380, 373, 401, 422, 440, 441, 376, 255, 383, 392, 14.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
Nos. 1755, 580, 1530½, 1556, 1743, 1580, 1447, 1117, 1072, 1815, 2581, 328, 1806, 1560, 1578, 719, 707, 1198, 2292, 886, 2135, 1238, 1581½, 1613½, 1826.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Beach, J.
Nos. 873, 381, 1170, 2131, 1736, 885, 773, 1354, 1331, 11½, 1263, 746, 1009, 1336, 959, 1377, 809½, 1510, 680, 1185, 1014, 1741, 1402, 1621½, 1271.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.
Nos. 466, 2290, 1690, 1707, 1269, 2137, 1381, 1030, 1711, 1196, 1585, 1190, 1395, 1247, 1359, 941, 1586, 1475, 1629, 1408, 1713, 722, 738, 1601, 1466, 1500, 1265, 306½, 1121, 1385, 1271.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Will meet to-day for the purpose of handing down decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.
Demurrers—Nos. 1, 2, 3. Issues of Fact—Nos. 4 to 55, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Freedman, J.
Nos. 848, 72, 559, 181, 611, 515, 423, 213, 324, 569, 452, 585, 536, 314, 180, 424, 456, 766, 733, 536, 405, 350, 577, 1018, 277, 543, 1044, 288, 433.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, C. J.
Nos. 219, 516, 98, 109, 141, 266, 387, 1077, 324, 7, 548, 469, 534, 484, 521, 829, 937, 525, 481, 257, 262, 547, 337, 348, 465, 546, 295, 1113, 381, 571.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Speir, J.
Nos. 307, 489, 797, 808, 809, 487, 488, 445, 478, 542, 242, 393, 457, 447, 50, 436, 501, 342, 1021, 401, 122, 437, 494, 325, 522, 472, 575, 587, 599.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Larremore, J.
Nos. 1097, 266, 2060, 1122, 962, 1950, 1225, 1306, 1938, 1310, 1098, 1241, 2384, 1307, 1302, 2453, 1339, 2318, 930, 2450, 1313, 1305, 1312, 412, 2387.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.
Nos. 1346, 1349, 1194, 1289, 1268, 1269, 1271, 1088, 1945, 1302, 1324, 1188, 1212, 1140, 1337, 1346, 1297, 1274, 1330, 1340, 1348, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1363, 1217, 1204, 1211, 1186, 1247, 1299, 1213, 1197, 1296, 1168, 1328, 1359, 1243, 1200, 1935, 1357, 1392, 1342, 2433, 1061, 68, 966, 1156.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by McAdam, J.
Nos. 198, 2790½, 388, 4115, 2346, 523, 326, 3351, 645, 386, 414, 583, 3943, 3468, 4042, 4043, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan, J.
Nos. 2526, 225, 3258, 3270½, 4074, 3285, 183, 135, 3789, 248, 270½, 395, 407, 224, 3918, 4362.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Hawes, J.
Nos. 606, 350, 3297, 479, 507, 416, 2777, 406, 508, 337, 559, 23, 465, 60, 377.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.

John A. Barkland, felonious assault and battery.
John D. Kinney, felonious assault and battery.
Charles E. Beach, grand larceny.
James McCarthy, larceny from the person.
J. Lloyd Haigh, forgery.
George P. White, petit larceny.
William Allen, petit larceny.
Michael Curry, felonious assault and battery.
Frederick Thompson, burglary.
Mary Jane Fulsome, bigamy.
Patrick Finnegan and John Firman, larceny from the person.
Nellie Crawford, larceny from the person.
William Coffee, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Cowing, J.

Daniel Riordan, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Bigley, burglary.
Thomas Power, burglary.
Nellie Gorham and Jennie Wildey, grand larceny.
Frederick Walsh, larceny from the person.
William Brown, larceny from the person.
Clarence C. Perry, forgery.
Frank Broesman, forgery.
Charles M. Luyster, forgery.
Peter R. Hallis, false pretenses.
William Bisek and Edward Williams, burglary.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—Owing to further unfavorable advices from abroad, the market became demoralized, and prices declined heavily, closing with a further downward tendency; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 7½@8¼ reals, gold, ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 9@10¼ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 6¾@7 reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 6¾@7¼ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, 96° polarization, in bxs. and hhds. 8½@9 reals. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas—25,000 bxs., 32,650 bags, and 44,000 hhds. Receipts of the week—6,000 bxs., 9,900 bags, and 15,500 hhds. Exports during the week—557 bxs., 1,200 bags, and 7,200 hhds., including 356 bxs., all the bags, and 5,400 hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal; 50° polarization, 5¾@6 reals, gold, ⅌ keg. Bacon, $36 50@$37, currency, ⅌ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $65@70, currency, ⅌ quintal. Flour, $38 50@$39 50, currency, ⅌ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, 52@53 reals, currency, ⅌ arroba. Hams—American sugar-cured, $47@$49, currency, ⅌ quintal for Northern, and $50@$51 for Southern. Lard—In kegs, $37@$37 25, currency, ⅌ quintal; do. in tins, $40@$41. Potatoes, $11@$12, currency, ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $27 50@$29, currency, ⅌ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $10@$13, gold, ⅌ arroba. Honey, 4¼@4½ reals, gold, ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $3 50@$3 75, gold. Lumber dull; White Pine, $28@$30, gold, ⅌ 1,000; Pitch Pine, $29@$30. Shooks firmer; box, 10@10½ reals, gold. White Navy Beans, 24½@25 reals, currency, ⅌ arroba. Corn, 11¼@12¼ reals, currency, ⅌ arroba. Hoops quiet but firm. Freights firm; loading at Havana for the United States—Per box of Sugar, 75c.@87½c., currency; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3 25@$3 50; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25@$2 50; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@35s.; loading at ports on the North coast (outside ports) for the United States—Per hhd. of Sugar, $3 75@$4 25; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 75@$3. Spanish gold, 237@237¼. Exchange rising; on the United States, 60 days' gold, 5@5½ premium; short sight do., 6@6½ premium; on London, 16@16½ premium; on Paris, 3¼@3½ premium.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 31.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36½c. Rosin quiet at $1 22½ for strained; $1 25 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 15. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 40 for Hard; $2 40 for Yellow Dip. Corn unchanged.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—THE FALSE FRIEND.
PARK—THEATRE—THE WEDDING MARCH.
FIFTH-AVENUE—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
DALY'S THEATRE—THE ROYAL MIDDY.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—THE TOURISTS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GALLEY SLAVE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—HORRORS.
MAYO'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—DAVY CROCKETT.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—PARISIAN CIRCUS. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—SKATING. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—READINGS.
STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WATER-COLORS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition............$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition............10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum............2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum............2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum............1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, shifting to east and south, rising, followed by falling, barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

The remarkable statement is made, on Democratic authority, that Mr. TILDEN is to be tendered the Presidential nomination of his party, with the understanding that he is to refuse it peremptorily. The explanation of this proceeding is that Mr. TILDEN desires "vindication," and seeks this method of obtaining it. It is conceded that the slippery character of the candidate makes it necessary that his formal and irrevocable refusal to run shall be procured before he is nominated. This is a species of tactics sometimes resorted to by the State Department, when it is desired to reward a man with an empty compliment, an appointment being conferred after a letter declining it has been written by the party of the second part. But this is a new variety of "vindication" to introduce into national politics.

Although the "rump" Legislature in Maine has dissolved, and many of its members have gone into the lawful Legislature, some of the friends of GARCELON continue the attempt to justify him. The latest device of this sort appears in a Democratic newspaper in Boston. The writer, who is vouched for as "one of the soundest lawyers of New-England," asserts that the Constitution of the State allows "certain persons away from home on public service to vote at town elections by sending their votes to the Secretary of State." And it is argued that as this took from the town officers any authority to certify the result of elections, it follows that the Governor and Council only could examine "these military lists and town lists," and determine who was elected. This ridiculous pretense disappears when we examine the Constitution of Maine, which provides that the soldiers of Maine regiments, absent in the service of the United States, and not in the regular Army, when in companies of not less than twenty, may vote for local officers, and that returns of their elections shall be sent to the Secretary of State, as town returns are sent. This provision was added to the Constitution during the late civil war. It provided for a special class of returns which have not been in existence since the war closed. And it is wildly absurd to argue that the "military lists" of those days could possibly affect the result of the elections of 1879, which result was reversed by men who had nothing before them but the returns from towns and plantations.

Gov. PITKIN, of Colorado, complains that he has been misrepresented in consequence of distorted reports of his testimony before the House Committee on Indian Affairs being circulated. Gov. PITKIN was said to have declared to this committee, the other day, that the Utes were preparing to drive the white people out of Colorado. The Governor says that he did not say that the Utes had been "striving for years" to accomplish this purpose, but that he did say that they had committed murders and outrages in the North and Middle Parks, adjoining their reservation. It will be observed that Gov. PITKIN denies what has never been attributed to him. The phrase "striving for years" is a new one. But if the Utes have come in conflict with the miners in the Middle and North Parks, it should be borne in mind that the Brunot treaty gives them express permission to hunt in those regions, and that if the Utes should tell their side of the story we might discover that the "outrages" were not confined to one side of the contestants. Meantime, it is significant that the peaceful Indians divide their rations with the hostiles, whose supplies are withheld, and that both bands will raid the mining camps when the provisions give out. Everything is working prosperously to expedite the expulsion of the Utes from Colorado.

The acquittal of Mrs. SMITH and COVERT BENNETT, charged with murder, by a New-Jersey jury, like the virtual acquittal of HAYDEN, in Connecticut, is another illustration of the difficulty of convicting persons of capital offenses on purely circumstantial evidence. The accused persons, in both of these cases, if they committed the crimes charged upon them, were cunning enough to elude positive detection. Nobody can be brought to say that they saw the wicked deed. In both cases the evidence pointed steadily toward the accused as being the persons who most probably of any others had motives urging them to the crime. And in both cases the jury were obliged to give the accused "the benefit of the doubt." There are undoubtedly many people to-day, who believe these acquitted persons to be really guilty, who would not be willing to hang them on the evidence which the prosecution was able to accumulate against them.

A curious phase of the Mormon difficulty is presented in the alleged scheme by which all of the arable land of the Territory is monopolized by Mormons, to the exclusion of all other persons. Every person familiar with the Utah region has noticed that the Mormons plant a "city" wherever they plant a colony. These so-called cities are used to take up vast tracts of land, under the laws of the United States, though the "cities" are merely shams. Thus one of these fraudulent communities with a big name tacked to it, though only a hamlet in the sage-brush, with 600 inhabitants, claims and receives from the Government a tract of land containing 40 square miles. As "cities" of this type are spread all over Utah, it happens that a great land monopoly is created for the benefit of the followers of the Mormon hierarchy. It is contrary to sound policy to allow monopolies of this sort to exist, whether Mormons or Gentiles share in their benefits.

THE ALTERNATIVE TO LEGAL TENDERS.

Those who resist any change in the amount or character of the United States notes seem to think that they have brought forward an argument that cannot be answered when they ask if we wish to make the country depend wholly on the national banks for its circulating medium. These gentlemen appear to forget that so long as the United States notes remain outstanding, and the present redemption law is in force, it will make practically no difference whether these notes are legal tender or not. If they are kept redeemable at the Sub-Treasury in this City on demand, they will serve all the purposes that they now serve, and equally well. They will be received by every one with entire confidence and safety. If they cease to form a part of the bank reserve, as they probably would, though that is not absolutely necessary, they would be replaced by coin. The only measure which would reduce the paper currency in this connection would be the cancellation of the United States notes, either as they are received in the course of business at the Treasury or by the operation of a law directing their withdrawal. If they should be thus withdrawn and canceled they would be replaced by the coin with which they would be redeemed, so that, while the paper currency would be reduced, the currency as a whole would not be changed. Whether the notes were simply deprived of the legal-tender quality, or whether they were gradually paid off, there would be no contraction of the currency. We should be no more dependent on the national banks for the circulating medium than we now are. It would still remain true, as it now is, that the currency could not be legally extended except by national bank issues, or by imports of coin, and it could not be reduced except by the surrender of national bank notes by the banks, or the export of coin.

It will naturally be asked, why, then, deprive the notes of the legal tender quality, and, especially, why retire them? The answer is very simple. It is that the present system of redemption, which must be kept up if the notes are to remain a safe currency, is a very uncertain and risky one. It may be broken down by a drain of gold from the country and the continuous coinage of silver. It is in still greater danger from the assertion of the power of Congress to keep legal tenders in circulation, *i. e.*, to constantly make forced loans, which power would not be abandoned if redemption should become difficult; which would, in fact, be used and extended in such an emergency. There is no doubt that if the paper-money party can resist successfully the present movement to put the currency on a sound basis, it would be greatly strengthened, and the difficulty of renewing that movement would be greatly increased. The principle of the paper-money men would have gained prestige. If a reverse should happen in our foreign trade, and the gold which we refuse to incorporate permanently in the currency should flow out again, a situation would be created in which the Greenback idea would instantly and strongly assert itself. We should be told that Congress had steadily maintained the right to regulate the currency by the use of legal-tender paper; that the Supreme Court had decided that such paper could be issued in an emergency of which Congress must be the judge; that there was no essential difference between reissuing notes that had been redeemed and issuing new ones, and that it was the duty of the representatives of the people to come to their rescue when the currency was likely to be reduced by its export to foreign countries. Against such a feeling as this it would be very difficult to make headway. This would be particularly true if, as seems certain, the next Congress be chosen on issues unconnected intimately with the finances. It is, therefore, important, that whatever is to be done should be done promptly, and that the currency should be made sound at a time when the paper withdrawn can be promptly and easily replaced by gold.

But while, as we have shown, the gradual cancellation of the legal tenders would not necessarily affect the present volume of the currency, it would undoubtedly leave to the national banks the task of increasing the paper currency should it become necessary to do so. So far from denying this fact, it should be advanced as one of the strongest arguments in favor of the policy of cancellation. The national banks under the present system, with such modifications as would secure continued actual redemption of their notes in coin, are the best possible agency for the increase of the paper of the country. In their hands, the power of increasing or withdrawing the notes would, under the conditions suggested, be as nearly safe, and at the same time as completely responsive to the real needs of the country, as it is possible for it to be. Whenever the demand for more currency for legitimate purposes of business becomes sufficient to make additional issues profitable, such issues would be made. When that demand was lessened, the issues would be as gradually and surely withdrawn. We do not intend to assert that the issues would never be excessive or the withdrawal never too sudden or too great. Bankers are but men, and their profits being increased by an unwholesome and extravagant demand for money, they would unquestionably, to some extent, respond to such a demand, as well as to one which was legitimate. Having responded to it, and extended their note issue too much, they might be led to try to protect themselves by extreme measures of contraction. But these twin evils cannot wholly be avoided under any system. They are inherent in the modern modes of business. Where credit is given and taken as freely and dangerously as it is in every country at present, in times of progressing activity in trade and speculation, such errors must inevitably occur, and no possible scheme of banking can wholly guard against them. But our national banks would be as little liable to them as any note-issuing agency could be. If the Banking law were so amended that every bank should be required to actually redeem its issues at appointed centres at frequent stated intervals, the danger would be reduced to its minimum. And whatever should happen, even if there should be a certain degree of unnecessary extension of these issues, there would always be the immense advantage over every other system ever tried on an extensive scale in this country, that the note-holders would be perfectly safe. The temptation to overissues would be counteracted by the amount of capital which would have to be tied up in the low-interest bonds deposited as security for the notes, and, however yielded to, nothing could imperil the perfect soundness of the notes. The banks might unduly encourage speculation by lending their notes on imperfect security and to borrowers engaged in hazardous enterprises, but the notes, in whosever hands they should be found, would always be worth their face. In times of reaction, the effort to call in these notes might embarrass the debtors of the banks, but it would never entail the slightest risk or trouble to note-holders on account of the notes themselves. So far, then, from the substitution of the 2,000 national banks in the place of Congress, as the source from which an increase of paper currency must come, being an argument against the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, the existence of the banks, with the power to make such an increase under the restrictions and conditions which exist, or ought to be imposed, is the strongest possible argument in favor of such withdrawal. No country was ever so fortunately situated as our own is, from this very fact, to extricate itself from the difficulties and dangers of Government legal-tender loans.

THE SHERMAN-BOYNTON CASE.

Whatever may be the merits of the latest complaint made by Mr. H. V. BOYNTON, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, against Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, it seems to us clear that the proper place to test the merits of that complaint is not in a military tribunal convened by the Secretary of War. Military men are apt to be outspoken in their opinions; when cautious or secretive at all, they are usually so with regard to men or measures of an official character, regarding which they may feel bound to exercise a certain moderation. Among modern military men, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is, and has always been, proverbially unreserved and blunt. His habit, rare with public men, of saying and writing what he thinks in the language which his thought first assumes, gives remarkable picturesqueness and force to all his public addresses, however brief, and to all his letters, public and private, however hastily penned. But undoubtedly this trait of Gen. SHERMAN is often pushed to rashness and recklessness; so far as his personal fortunes are concerned, they have probably been marred rather than made by it. Were everybody of whom Gen. SHERMAN ever spoke or wrote disrespectfully entitled to haul him before a court-martial, it would be well to constitute a special court, to sit during the remainder of the year, so as to clear the docket of back claims, and then to keep even pace with fresh offenses.

It is true that the present complaint, an accusation of slander, is not of an ordinary character. Mr. BOYNTON was a volunteer officer of honorable record during the war of the rebellion. Educated at a Kentucky military institute, he served as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and was wounded during the storming of Missionary Ridge; for gallantry at Chickamauga he was made a brevet Brigadier-General. As a newspaper correspondent, he has also attracted attention; still, his chief claim to distinction has been his attack upon the historic accuracy of the "Memoirs of W. T. Sherman." Gen. BOYNTON took pains to have his criticisms bound up in a volume as closely as possible resembling the "Memoirs" in size, color of cover, lettering, &c., probably so as to suggest the propriety and convenience of putting his book side by side with the "Memoirs" wherever the latter had gone. Many an eminent man, while liking well enough to have others around him shine by the light he throws, is yet nettled to find among these votaries certain detractors or critics seeking to shine rather by such light as they can permanently take away from him. Finding BOYNTON making a specialty of criticisms on his campaigns and his conduct, and building up his own fame on what he could snip from SHERMAN'S, the General of the Army has been betrayed into an irritability and extravagance of utterance such as prudence would have avoided. Undoubtedly, there is some charm in the sturdy frankness and disregard of consequences with which, having once said of BOYNTON to a reporter, "you could hire him to do anything for money," and "for a thousand dollars he would slander his own mother," SHERMAN afterward, on being asked by BOYNTON, in a letter, whether he had been correctly reported, replied: "I said I thought you were capable of doing anything for pay; that slander was your daily vocation, and as you had deliberately falsified as to me, I believed you capable of slandering your own mother for pay. This is a hard thing to say of any man, but I believe it of you." But Gen. SHERMAN'S original rash, intemperate, and unjust language is utterly indefensible, no matter what he may have fancied to be his provocation.

Nevertheless, Gen. BOYNTON'S proper remedy is not in a court-martial. He has an adequate remedy for any damage that he may have suffered in the civil courts. Gen. SHERMAN is a citizen as well as a soldier, and amenable to the courts, precisely as if he were not General of the Army. The question is not as to the legal right of a citizen to resort also to a military tribunal on a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" it is rather as to the nature of the alleged offense, which is essentially disconnected from Gen. SHERMAN'S military and official character. Mr. BOYNTON, with a show of leniency which Gen. SHERMAN did not solicit, and for which, we venture to say, he will not be at all grateful, declines to arrest him "as a common criminal for arraignment before the Police Court of this District, a tribunal where the varied representatives of the dangerous and the wicked classes of the capital stand on a common level, for hearing and punishment;" he also declines to proceed on the criminal side of the Supreme Court, in a way to "arraign him in a prisoner's dock." This language, however, is more solemn and terrifying in sound than in substance. The fact that a man is prosecuted for slander or libel does not make him "a common criminal" or one of "the dangerous and wicked classes." Arraigning an opponent is quite different from securing a conviction. Gen. BOYNTON is not yet sure of even getting an indictment; while if he should proceed in a civil suit, and get six cents damages, Gen. SHERMAN would probably not be set down as an abandoned criminal.

The third specification in Mr. BOYNTON'S charges shows no reason for his resort to the military tribunal. This specification relates to the "Memoirs," and alleges, among other things, that SHERMAN "did, in writing the said 'Memoirs,' commit grave and inexcusable errors in statement;" and therewith comes a citation of the names of officers alleged by BOYNTON to be wrongly judged by SHERMAN, as if to rally them and their friends to his support in the present controversy. While Gen. BOYNTON might form a conspicuous, and, perhaps, creditable figure in such a court-martial, it is hardly worth while to assemble one to pass judgment on the validity of his criticisms, and such persons as take an interest in them may be more properly referred to his book.

PRISONS IN THE SOUTH.

The proposition to construct a Federal prison for the confinement of persons convicted of crime in the United States courts, has drawn attention to the penal system—or rather the utter lack of any such system—in the Southern States. As the law now stands, the Attorney-General is authorized to place such convicts in "some suitable jail or penitentiary in a convenient State or Territory," and, in case there is no such place which he may deem "suitable" in the judicial district in which the conviction occurs, he may designate a place of confinement elsewhere. The Federal Government bears the expense of transportation and maintenance for its prisoners, without exercising any control over the administration of the institutions in which they are confined. Experience has shown that there are very few places in the Southern States which are in any proper sense "suitable" for the proper treatment of persons taken in charge by a civilized Government for the purpose of correction or punishment, and persons convicted of offenses under Federal laws in that section of the country have to be transported at considerable expense and placed in Northern prisons. The penal institutions of the South are doubtless just as good for Federal prisoners as they are for State prisoners, and the action of the Attorney-General is a virtual condemnation of them for any purpose for which they are intended. The fact is that most of them are insecure, especially for violators of the Revenue laws and offenders against the rights of citizens derived from national authority, and those which keep their inmates at all, do so at the peril of their health and life, and for the destruction of what vestiges of moral sense may remain to them. The discussions on the subject of prison discipline and the improvements made in the treatment of convicts have not reached the official intellects of those States.

This is a matter which directly concerns the Southern States themselves, and is wholly within the jurisdiction of their own Governments, but there is no surer index of the civilization of any community than its treatment of criminals, and what intimately concerns one State of this Union is of interest to all. The State prisons of the South may be roughly classified as of three kinds: those in which prisoners are confined in complete idleness, and are a constant charge upon the public for their full maintenance; those in which some effort is made to employ them and offset expenses with earnings; and those in which they are not kept at all, but let out to contractors to work on railroads or in other employments. In each and all of these there is a general lack of enlightened management and a complete disregard of any sound principle of penal administration. In South Carolina, for instance, convicts are merely shut up, without any proper classification or separation, to live in idleness and be supported more or less sumptuously according to the appropriations. A large percentage of them escape, but most of them pass their time in a condition of ignominious pauperism and listlessness which is sadly demoralizing. In the Kentucky Legislature, a year or two ago, there was a discussion in regard to the re-establishment of the whipping-post, and the principal argument in its favor was that the penitentiary was overcrowded with inmates, a large proportion of whom had committed petty offenses. There were, indeed, about 1,000 convicts in less than 800 cells, and they were of all ages and both sexes, huddled together in promiscuous fashion, with little regard for physical, and none for moral, health. For the most part they were a burden on the revenues of the State. The condition of things revealed was plainly a disgrace, but it was gravely proposed to remedy it, not by an enlightened reform of prison administration, but by disposing of the lesser offenders with the lash. The proposition was defeated only by the casting vote of the presiding officer in the Senate. In Georgia, in 1878, there was an investigation of the penitentiary, which showed a condition of things quite as bad, and it was reported that the mortality in that hideous place of confinement sometimes amounted to 10 per cent. a month. Children of tender age lived within the prison walls, and men and women sent out for plantation work were chained together, and treated, in some respects, worse than slaves.

The plan of letting out convict labor by contract has been on the increase, and while in some cases profitable to the State, it disregards every consideration of penal reform. In Alabama, the State's prisoners have been made to pay a revenue by being let out to work on railroads. The convicts are treated merely as so many laborers belonging to the State for the time being, whose services are to be sold to the highest bidders. They pass into the keeping of contractors, and live in camps for weeks and months, as much under the control and at the mercy of overseers as though they were slaves. It is, in fact, a sort of penal servitude more closely resembling slavery than anything intended for the correction or punishment of crime. Mississippi has about 1,000 State convicts, nine-tenths of whom are negroes, convicted for the most part of petty offenses, and the whole penal establishment is leased out to one person, who employs the inmates, under contracts with the Superintendent, in the way most conducive to his own profit and that of the public Treasury. Florida at one time paid a contractor to take her prisoners off her hands and discharged the cost of transporting them wherever he had employment for them, but latterly their labor has paid all expenses, and the State, having no further use for its penitentiary, has transformed it into an insane asylum. This is merely a plan for getting rid of the care and responsibility of dealing with convicted criminals, and turning their labor to account in a disguised form of slavery. These cases fairly represent the prison system of the South, although in one or two States some effort has been made to adopt a rational system of labor within the prison walls and under the supervision of public officers. Why the National Government can find no suitable place for its convicts in that section is sufficiently obvious, and it is not less so that the men who administer local affairs in the South have no comprehension of enlightened policy in dealing with criminals, or at all events, no regard for it.

THE PORTABLE PLATFORM.

In this country the two largest religious sects are the Baptists and the Methodists. Holding very nearly the same faith, and rivaling each other in popularity among the plain, hard-working people who constitute the vast majority of our population, there seems to the unprejudiced mind to be little to choose between them. Careful observers have, however, prophesied that the Methodists will ultimately greatly outnumber the Baptists, for the simple reason that their denomination requires much less water. In early days, when the country was thinly settled, it was easy to pick out a good position for a Baptist meeting-house, near a running stream with abundant water privileges, and the Baptist sect for a long time held its own against the Methodists without much effort. Now, however, in our large cities running streams cannot readily be reached, and expensive artificial tanks have to be constructed for Baptist purposes. Hence, a Methodist society can be organized and operated more cheaply than a Baptist society, and as, with the growth of our population, the scarcity of water must increase, it is reasonable to suppose that the Methodists will increase more rapidly than their rivals.

This matter of providing a supply of water in urban Baptist meeting-houses is one which has taxed the ingenuity of architects. A small marble or porcelain basin will make the Methodist happy and contented, but the Baptist must have a tank large enough to hold the minister and at least one convert, and having a depth of fully four feet and a half. If this tank is built with its bottom on a level with the floor of the meeting-house, it is an unsightly object, and is prone to leak and spoil the carpet. Moreover, there is always a possibility that it may burst and flood the building, washing Elders and people in a confused mass of wet humanity out of the front door. In many instances, the tank has been constructed immediately below the floor, and access has been gained to it by removing the cover. The trouble with this plan is that the cover is sometimes misplaced, and when trodden upon lets the unwary person suddenly down into the water. No one has ever been actually drowned by an accident of this kind, but when it happens to a baptized person, he is apt to resent it as a work of supererogation and a waste of water.

Not very long ago, an intelligent Baptist mechanic invented what is known as the "Portable Platform and Safety Tank Combination." This consists of a large platform, with a capacity of from six to eight Elders, raised about two feet above the floor of the meeting-house, and extending from the pulpit, which is placed at its outer edge, but separate from it, to the wall at the back of the building. Underneath this platform is a large and commodious tank, which is ordinarily concealed from view, but when the rite of baptism is about to be administered, the platform is drawn backward by machinery through a recess in the rear wall, and entirely vanishes, leaving the tank in full view. The invention commended itself to every earnest Baptist, and, until recently, there seemed a probability that it would come into almost universal use in all our large cities.

Two Sundays ago a number of converts were to be baptized in the Twenty-third Baptist Church of Chicago, and an unusual number of Elders from other congregations were invited to be present at the ceremony, and to witness the working of the newly-introduced Portable Platform and Safety Tank Combination. When the morning service began, six Elders, besides the minister, were seated on the platform, and waited rather anxiously for the baptismal ceremony. It was, of course, intended by the inventor that before the machinery for withdrawing the platform should be set in motion, the platform should be cleared of ministers, elders, and chairs, but on this occasion that necessary precaution was unaccountably neglected. During the singing of a particularly interesting hymn the engineer set the machinery in motion and the platform began to glide slowly toward the wall. The minister and the six assorted Elders were singing, with their eyes closed and their heads thrown back, and did not notice the danger which threatened them until it was too late. There stretched between them and the audience fully six feet of water when they discovered their situation, and there was nothing to be done but to get word to the engineer to stop the machinery while there was yet enough of the platform left to give them standing room. Of course, in the excitement, no one was able to find the engineer, and the platform steadily moving onward, inexorably brushed the unhappy Elders into the tank, amid the horrified exclamations of the spectators.

The water being only neck deep, no one was drowned, and the minister and the six Elders were extricated in a dripping condition and removed to the engine-room, where they were carefully dried. The morning services were, however, brought to an abrupt close, and one of the converts has since announced his intention of joining the Methodist denomination, on the ground that it is much safer than the Baptist sect.

It is hardly probable that after this the portable platform will ever regain its popularity. Something, however, must be invented which will take its place, or the scarcity of water privileges will seriously interfere with the spread of the Baptist faith.

The fact is not generally known that PETER FANEUIL, who built at his own expense the first Faneuil Hall, and gave his name to what has been designated as the Cradle of American Liberty, was a native of this State, having been born at New-Rochelle in 1700. He was of a French (Huguenot) family, and moved in early youth to Boston, where he proposed, at a public meeting, when he was 40, and had accumulated wealth, to put up a structure suitable for a market-house at his own expense, and present it to the town. The project of erecting a public market-house had been discussed there for some years, and was so unpopular that the offer, on being voted for, was accepted by a majority of only seven. The hall was begun on Dock Square, (September, 1740,) and completed in two years. It comprised a market-house on the ground floor, and above a town hall, with other rooms. In 1761, it was burned, but rebuilt by the city, and during the occupation of the British (1775) was used as a theatre. It got its patriotic title from the many stirring assemblies held there of the colonists advocating independence. In 1805 it was considerably altered and enlarged, though it is far from attractive now, and would be pulled down, no doubt, but for its interesting associations. It is one of the most historic buildings in the Republic. PETER FANEUIL had little idea how he should perpetuate his name when he presented the structure to Boston, where it is called Funnel Hall, in characteristic New-England French.

The interest taken to-day in ethnological research becomes very evident when we see the large space devoted to it in the leading English newspapers. The question as to the origin of jade, frequently adverted to in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has for a long time been occupying the attention of scientific men. Briefly put, how does it come to pass that, scattered through Europe amid the tools of primitive man, there are found implements of jade? Now, jade, the mineral itself, is not discoverable in any part of the world, save in a region north of China and in the Caucasus. MAX MULLER, in an exceedingly striking letter to the London *Times*, asks, "Why this amazement about this bringing into Europe of the jade? Does any one doubt nowadays that our language came from the East? Yet we do not always realize the close continuity between ancient and modern speech and the unbroken chain that holds all the Aryan dialects together, from India to Ireland." This learned philologist then cleverly brings forward the parallelism between the worn jade scrapers found in the Swiss lakes and present words, and making an allowance "for phonetic wear and tear," says that "the surprise must be even greater when we think how the Aryan character of numerals exists positively in all modern language." As it seems quite certain that up to to-day no fragments or chips of unworked jade have been found in Europe, the conclusion arrived at is that they must have been fashioned at the places where the crude stone was found. MAX MULLER states that there is in Europe no ancient name of jade. *Jaspis, jaspis virens, jaspis viridis*, have nothing to identify them with true jade. In Chinese, from the most ancient times, the recognized name of jade was *yu* or *chu*. The word "jade" was never met with until after the discovery of America. Then, a somewhat similar mineral having been found there, the Spaniards called it *piedra de yjada*, because it was believed it was a cure for side-ache. It is curious to notice how, from a stone implement, arise the puzzles and mysteries of human speech, and how little we know so far, and how much is yet to be studied, before we can get at the bottom of man's early history and his movements. What seems quite evident, however, is this, that besides the utilitarian qualities of jade, it was first endowed by man with some mystical properties. What MAX MULLER does show quite conclusively is that words are as indestructible as is that toughest of minerals called jade.

It frequently happens here, and in other cities presumably, that when a man of any means or position dies, a number of spurious bills are presented within a few days or weeks for flowers, carriages, or knickknacks, ranging from $5 to $20. As most men are in the habit of making bills, these are thought to be genuine, and are apt to be paid, the relatives or Executors naturally not wishing to leave any small accounts outstanding. If any objection should be offered, the pretended creditor is usually accommodating. He does not wish to make any trouble. Mr. ——, the deceased, had been a liberal customer; the creditor will not press the matter; he is willing to accept half the amount. It rarely happens that he does not get some money for a false claim. It often occurs that the dead have had dealings with the florists, stable-keepers, or petty tradesmen, and under such circumstances the bills are pretty certain to be promptly liquidated. It would not seem that any number of persons could be found mean enough to practice this kind of swindle; but people in position to know say that it is quite common. Bills have frequently been paid where there was excellent reason afterward for believing that there had been no indebtedness. The probability is that certain rogues make a business of pilfering in this way; that they watch the death columns of the newspapers and profit by the information that it imparts. At any rate, it would be wise for persons who have lost kindred or friends to be very careful about paying small post-mortem bills until they have been assured that they are just. In great cities, hundreds of people live by their wits, as it is called, and will never hesitate to turn a dishonest dollar by any means that may be presented. A good rule is to demand that all accounts shall be made out with exact date and sworn to. Men who will try to cheat in little ways are frequently deterred from committing perjury, not from any principle, but from fear of legal consequences.

Some very remarkable statements were made in a recent lecture by Dr. R. R. GREGG before the class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Buffalo. The lecturer has charge of the Department of *Tuberculosis*, and may be presumed to speak from well-authenticated statistics. He announced that, in each generation, "one-fifth of all mankind die of consumption alone, and one-third of all from the ravages of tubercles upon all the organs of the body, including the lungs." Comparing the mortality from this source with that from yellow fever during the year 1878, he stated that it "would require 450 years of such epidemics of yellow fever to equal the devastation wrought by consumption in a single generation in this country alone, and 750 years of such work to equal the mortality caused by tubercles in one generation in this country." This is a striking manner of stating a conclusion, which, if it is sustained by evidence, is sufficiently appalling. Probably the general public, which is unaware of the subtle and varied forms taken by *tuberculosis* of the lungs alone, and still more so of the malignancy of the disease in forms less popularly recognized, will pass by Dr. GREGG'S assertion as of that startling class to which physicians have of late years accustomed us; but the subject is one to which he has given his lifetime to study, and on which his word has considerable authority.

Among the countless superstitions of the Don Cossacks, there is a very curious reproduction of the mediæval belief in the "Were-wolf," or human beast of prey, gifted with the power of taking at will the form of either wolf or man. The Cossacks give to these horrible half-breeds the name of "Vov-Kulak," and have the firmest belief in their preternatural powers. It is no uncommon thing to hear a gray-haired peasant on the Don tell, with bated breath and nervous glances over his shoulder, how some local hunter lately killed a prowling wolf, and how an old man of evil reputation was found dead in his bed next morning. The African exploits of Dr. LIVINGSTONE and Mr. STANLEY, when first noised abroad in Russia, were ascribed by popular superstition to their supposed power of transforming themselves into wild beasts. Only three years ago an unfortunate traveler was seized in one of the Cossack villages, on suspicion of being a "Vov-Kulak," and dragged before the local magistrate by a mob of infuriated peasants, who clamored for his life. The ready-witted Judge assured them that justice should be done, but suggested that it might be well to prove the charge first, and, turning to the prisoner, bade him make the sign of the cross. The man at once obeyed, and the Cossacks, taking this as a clear proof that he could be no demon, embraced him with yells of delight, and carried him off to celebrate the occasion with a prolonged drinking bout.

Mr. PARNELL's plan of mixing up political and benevolent aims is not unlikely to send a number of his countrymen to an untimely grave. Tens of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic have a firm conviction that a revolutionary object underlies the whole business, and before this notion can be successfully combated thousands may likely enough directly or indirectly die of want. Whatever the faults of the English, they are not wanting in liberality. Indeed, on the occasion of any calamity—a great fire, a fatal explosion, &c.—the money is apt to flow in amazing volume, as any reader of English papers must have noticed. The cotton famine, for instance, excited such a stream of benevolence that a surplus of some $500,000 remained over and above all requirements, but to-day the Irish subscriptions present in this respect an extraordinary contrast to those in 1847-8, when the subscriptions began by the Duke of PORTLAND addressing a letter to the Prime Minister, pointing to the coming calamity, and inclosing a check for $5,000, which he subsequently, we believe, repeated. This was followed by immense amounts all over the Kingdom, and it may be safely asserted that there was not a hamlet from Berwick to Penzance which failed to send its mite. But there was no Parnell abroad at that time endeavoring to stir up the minds of men across the Atlantic against the country which at the same time is asked to give. English people argue: "Here are these fellows abusing us and conspiring against us, and yet holding out their hands." The sums which Mr. PARNELL has collected are a mere drop in the bucket compared to what would otherwise have been raised in England in three weeks under properly-concerted action. Again, it is very unfortunate that the Mayoralty of Dublin should happen, at this particular juncture, to have fallen upon a newspaper proprietor whose political sentiments are, to say the least, bitterly hostile to the bulk of those persons in England who have large balances at the bankers'. Meanwhile, as there is no doubt whatever of the existence of deep distress, *and it must be months before this can cease*, it is to be hoped that Americans will subscribe all they can afford to the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH'S fund, which there is not a shadow of doubt will be distributed with absolute impartiality. We regret it, if Mr. PARNELL has descended, as reported, to the statement, as foolish as it is incorrect, that in the last famine persons, before receiving aid, were invariably required to renounce their faith—the Roman Catholic faith, we presume. This in a country where half the Judges of the Supreme Court are Roman Catholics, where the last Lord Chancellor was of that faith, where at least three-fourths of the Constabulary and the bulk of those administering the Poor law profess it, not to mention that the administrators of relief during the famine were selected utterly regardless of creed, and that Protestant parson and Roman Catholic priest worked nobly together side by side. In fact, it was the one happy feature of the visitation that the miserable polemics which are the bane of Ireland were obliterated in view of heroic efforts against a common foe.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator Hampton has written Senator Butler, of South Carolina, that he will be absent from Washington a week or 10 days longer.

Charles De Young was arraigned in San Francisco, on the 24th ult., on the charge of assault to murder Mayor Kalloch, and pleaded not guilty.

Because of engagements elsewhere, Gen. Butler has withdrawn from the defense of Royal E. Conant, the accused Boston defaulting bank officer.

Hearing reports of earthquakes elsewhere, San Franciscans are wondering why it is that of late years their city appears to have an immunity against earthquake shocks when they were at one time so common.

Secretary of State McGrath, of Missouri, says that the credentials of all the members of Congress from that State since 1835 have been signed by the Secretary of State only, there being no law authorizing the Governor to do so.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says that the views given in the Boston *Traveller's* interviews with prominent business men of that city confirm exactly what it has believed to be the general opinion concerning Gen. Grant for President.

Thomas L. Murray, who was injured by the fall of a platform at a Republican meeting in Indianapolis in October, 1878, has sued the campaign managers for $5,000 damages, alleging that but for their importunities and the inducements held out by their posters and advertisements he would not have attended the meeting, and consequently would not have been hurt.

Attorney-General Start, of Minnesota, has decided that Mr. E. P. Barnum, the Democratic claimant of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, has no claim to it because, no matter who was eligible or was not eligible, the people neither wanted nor elected him. Meanwhile, Mr. Gilman, the Republican candidate-elect, has been declared elected, and has been sworn in.

The village of Lima is disturbed over the recent action of the students and the Faculty of the Seminary. The boys, aggrieved by some action of the Principal, burned him in effigy, and he, enraged at this indignity, ordered the constables to arrest as many as they could. Nearly 50 were arrested, and a trial was held, the boys being accused of disorderly conduct. The town failed, however, to make out a case, and the students were discharged. Thereupon the school Faculty took the matter in hand, and suspended 12 of the students, and others were requested to resign, they having expressed sympathy for the suspended ones. The townspeople, Faculty, and remaining students are in a lively state of excitement and feeling over the matter.

MOONSHINE IN TENNESSEE

HOW THE ILLICIT DISTILLERS THRIVE IN THE SOUTH.

A FEW GALLONS OF WHISKY PRODUCED DURING THE YEAR—THE FARCE WHICH HAS BEEN ENACTED IN THE FEDERAL COURTS—AN ILLITERATE CROWD WHO ARE TRYING TO MAKE A LIVING BY BREAKING THE LAWS.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 28.—The people living in the mountain territory of Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina, Southern Kentucky, and Northern Georgia, have acquired something of a national reputation since the late war, by their persistent defiance of the Internal Revenue laws. In spite of the law, and in spite of the espionage exercised over them by the officers, they have gone on making illicit whisky in their mountain fastnesses. At each term of the United States court held in Knoxville they have flocked here by hundreds, some to answer for a violation of the law, others to testify against the offenders before the Grand Jury or before the court. They were here last week to the number of at least 500. During the sitting of the court held by Judge Baxter they filled the large court-room almost to suffocation, while the corridors and all approaches to the room were crowded with men from the mountains. All were there with a common object in view. They were plainly clad in blue jeans or butter-nut homespun, in many instances much the worse for wear. They were, for the most part, very poor people, and very illiterate, many of them being unable either to read or write.

There were more of them present at this term of the court than is usual, growing out of the fact that, owing to an arrangement made with the Department of Justice, assented to by Commissioner Raum, they had understood that they could enter a plea of guilty to charges for violating the Revenue laws and be allowed to go free by promising to sin no more. Whether this amnesty will work well or not remains to be seen. It is an experiment. It was tried in Middle Tennessee last Summer, and a few days ago a revenue officer was assassinated in that section, and violations of the law appear frequently still. It is to be hoped that it will work well here. Many of these professional "moonshiners" appear to think that they are persecuted, and some have insisted that if the Government would wipe out old scores and begin anew, they would abandon their unlawful practices. But time will show, doubtless, that something more radical than amnesty to the offenders must take place before this petty illicit whisky business is stopped. It is a puzzle to outsiders, who have heard something of the character for loyalty displayed by these mountain people during the late war, to understand just why they persist in disobeying the laws of the land. It is not their disloyalty to the Government, for they are as loyal as any people in the Union. They defied the whole Southern Confederacy, many of them having been Union soldiers during the war. They left their homes, and, under cover of their native mountains and the darkness of night, went within the Union lines, and enlisted under the Union flag. They saw service on many a battle-field, and made excellent soldiers. Were the Government assailed again, they would do the same thing. Nor do they make whisky for the purpose of acquiring wealth. Their facilities for making it are generally of the most primitive character. In a majority of instances they do not make more than 30 gallons of whisky a year, and many of them do not make half that quantity. All the illicit whisky manufactured in all the 30 counties in Eastern Tennessee in a whole year would not come up to the capacity of a Chicago distillery for a single day. It is hard to tell just why they do it. In some instances they do it, no doubt, to show that they can make whisky in spite of the law and the revenue officers. They live in districts remote from the railroads and from markets, where they could sell surplus grain, if they have any, and this they give as an excuse. They say that they make so little that it would not pay them to take out a license and pay the tax, and that it really would scarcely pay the Government to collect it. Thus they find it easy enough to reason themselves into violating the law, especially when there is a chance for them to do so without ever being detected. And many of them, no doubt, never are detected. In their mountain homes, hidden away in almost inaccessible gorges, they may prosecute their illicit work for years, at odd spells, without ever being detected. But woe be unto such a one if he should happen to gain the displeasure or excite the malice of a meddlesome neighbor. If he should do so, that neighbor will walk 25 miles to see a Collector, or a Deputy Marshal, or a United States Commissioner, where a warrant can be procured for the arrest of the petty violator of the Revenue laws. He has a double motive for doing so; he can take revenge against his neighbor, and at the same time get the per diem and mileage paid witnesses before the courts. Such things as these are the foundation of many frivolous complaints, and it requires close watching on the part of District Attorneys and others to keep the dockets of the courts from becoming burdened with such cases. I heard of witnesses only a day or two ago complaining at the Government for granting the amnesty to offenders, before alluded to, because their time as witnesses before the court was shortened by it.

As before stated, these "moonshiners" are illiterate and ignorant. They scarcely ever read a book or a newspaper, and know very little of what is going on in the world. If they were better informed they would not violate the law. If free schools could be kept up only five months in the year in districts where these violations of law take place, the violations would become less frequent. If railroads were constructed along the valleys, so that these persons would have social and commercial communication, their condition would improve and they would cease to make illicit whisky. If they had daily mails it would work a great change. But so long as they remain isolated, and are deprived of the educational and other advantages given to more densely-peopled localities, they will defy the laws, and temporary amnesty will probably exercise only a temporary influence for good, if it does that.

Two reasons have operated to make this class of violations much more frequent in this section than they would have otherwise been. In the first place, until within the last two years the law has been administered by the Federal court in such a way as to make it a farce. When men were sentenced to prison by the court it was in a half-apologetic way, and the imprisonment in many instances was merely nominal. In some counties prisoners—so-called—were allowed to carry the keys of jails in their pockets, and to go out when they chose. This state of affairs brought the court into ridicule, and its sentences for crime were regarded simply as a good joke.

Another fruitful source of mischief has been the course pursued by local politicians of a certain class. The inhabitants of the mountain districts were taught by these demagogues that the Revenue laws were oppressive and enacted for the benefit of the rich and to oppress the poor. They were told that the laws were so complex that they could not be complied with, and that it was no crime to violate them. Four years ago, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, a fossil of a past age, made his canvass on this issue, and upon the stump appealed to the prejudices of the "moonshiners" to obtain their votes. His rallying cry was a prayer for "the good old times when there was a still-house in every ravine and on every hill-side." It was owing to the appeals made by these demagogues to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant that, in some instances, resistance has been made to the officers who were engaged in enforcing the law, and the shedding of blood and the loss of life has occurred.

STRIKE OF GLASS-WORKERS.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 1.—Orders were issued at the Depauw Plate-glass Works yesterday to cease work, the skilled employes having refused to withdraw their demand for 15 per cent. advance in wages. This will throw about 800 persons out of employment, and it is feared that work will not be resumed. Favorable propositions have been made to Mr. Depauw to remove his machinery to McConnellsville, Penn., and establish plate-glass works there, and the present labor difficulty may influence him to make the move.

A NEGRO MURDERED IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—At about 10 o'clock last night Benjamin Wright discovered the dead body of a colored man lying in the Owen pike road, about a mile from the city. Later on the body was brought into Frankfort and identified as that of Sidney Nelson, who had started for his home in the country last night. An examination disclosed the fact that he had been killed by a bullet, which entered near the left shoulder-blade and lodged in the heart. A small revolver, with all the chambers loaded, was found near the body, and a pack of cards, a bottle of whisky, and a small sum of money were found in his pockets. There is no clue to the murderers.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TEXT OF THE OFFICIAL CALL—APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES—A SMALLER NUMBER THAN USUAL.

Following will be found the official call of the State Committee for the Republican State Convention, which is to elect delegates to the National Convention, to be held in June next at Chicago. Attached to it is the schedule of representation at the State Convention, based upon the Republican vote for Governor in 1879. It will be seen by this schedule that the Convention will consist of 410 delegates. This is a smaller number than has comprised any State Convention for more than 10 years past. As far back as 1872 the two conventions held in that year had each 412 delegates. The following year the number was increased to 423, which continued to be the representation until 1876. At each of the two conventions held in that year there were 424 delegates. In 1877 there were 454 delegates—the highest number at any convention. The representation remained the same at the convention of 1878, and last year it fell to 452. This year's convention, therefore, will be 42 delegates smaller than in 1879, and 44 delegates less than in 1877 and 1878. Among the counties which show a falling off from the figures of 1879 are New-York, which loses 7 delegates; Albany 3, Kings 4, Cayuga and Chautauqua 2 each, and 1 each in Allegany, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Genesee, Herkimer, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Oneida, Orleans, Oswego, Queens, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Steuben, Suffolk, Washington, and Westchester. The only county which shows a gain is Erie, which had 18 delegates last year, and is allowed 19 this year:

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1880. }

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Utica on Wednesday, the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Republicans of the State of New-York in the National Republican Convention, called to meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 2d day of June, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, to be voted for at the next election, and for the further purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the State Convention.

The Republican electors are requested to meet in their several localities at the call of the proper local authorities, to select the delegates to represent them in such Convention.

The following schedule designates the number of delegates to which each Assembly District is entitled under the representation as heretofore fixed by the State Convention.

By order of the State Committee.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, }

SCHEDULE BASED UPON THE REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1879:

County.	District.	Delegates.	County.	District.	Delegates.
Albany	1	3	New-York	13	3
	2	4		14	2
	3	3		15	2
	4	3		16	2
Allegany	..	3		17	3
Broome	..	5		18	2
Cattaraugus	1	3		19	2
	2	3		20	2
Cayuga	1	3		21	2
	2	3		22	2
Chautauqua	1	3		23	3
	2	4		24	2
Chemung	..	3	Niagara	1	3
Chenango	..	4		2	3
Clinton	..	4	Oneida	1	3
Columbia	..	5		2	4
Cortland	..	3		3	4
Delaware	..	4	Onondaga	1	4
Dutchess	1	4		2	4
	2	4		3	4
Erie	1	3	Ontario	..	5
	2	3	Orange	1	4
	3	4		2	4
	4	5	Orleans	..	3
	5	4	Oswego	1	4
Essex	..	3		2	3
Franklin	..	3	Otsego	1	3
Fulton and Hamilton	..	4		2	3
Genesee	..	4	Putnam	..	2
Greene	..	4	Queens	1	3
Herkimer	..	4		2	3
Jefferson	1	4	Rensselaer	1	4
	2	4		2	4
Kings	1	3		3	3
	2	3	Richmond	..	3
	3	3	Rockland	..	3
	4	2	St. Lawrence	1	4
	5	1		2	4
	6	2		3	3
	7	3	Saratoga	1	3
	8	3		2	3
	9	3	Schenectady	..	3
	10	3	Schoharie	..	3
	11	5	Schuyler	..	3
	12	3	Seneca	..	3
Lewis	..	4	Steuben	1	4
Livingston	..	4		2	3
Madison	..	5	Suffolk	..	4
Monroe	1	3	Sullivan	..	4
	2	3	Tioga	..	3
	3	3	Tompkins	..	3
Montgomery	..	4	Ulster	1	3
New-York	1	2		2	3
	2	1		3	3
	3	2	Warren	..	3
	4	2	Washington	1	3
	5	2		2	3
	6	2	Wayne	1	3
	7	3		2	3
	8	3	Westchester	1	3
	9	3		2	3
	10	3		3	3
	11	3	Wyoming	..	4
	12	2	Yates	..	3
Total					410

THE APPEALS OF THE PONCAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The Ponca Indians Bright Eyes, Woodworker, and Standing Bear, are now in this city, accompanied by William P. Anderson, Treasurer of the fund collected to defray legal and other expenses. This morning they were introduced by the Rev. A. A. Willits at the West Arch-Street Presbyterian Church to a large congregation. Bright Eyes gave an account of abuses practiced under the agency system to show how it creates a number of petty despots, under whose tyranny the Indians are helpless; and having finished her own address, interpreted a speech by Standing Bear. The Rev. Dr. Willits read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Scudder cordially approving the cause thus advocated.

ARRESTED FOR LIBELING QUARRYMEN.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—J. F. Sprague, a lawyer, of Monson, was before the United States court Saturday on a civil suit for libel, brought by William J. Sutherland, of Chicago. The libel was contained in a series of articles written by Sprague concerning the slate quarries at Monson. One article stated that what was wanted was business action and not speculation. Sutherland & Loring had been engaged in the quarries, and failed. Straw, another gentleman engaged, was before the court last week on a similar writ. Bail was furnished in both cases.

A SUNDAY SCULLING CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—A shell-race, for $1,000 a side, took place at Richardson's Bay, to-day, between Daniel Leahey, a professional, and Henry C. Hoyt, a marine reporter for the Merchants' Exchange. The course was five miles, turning a stake-boat. Leahey won in 34:30, beating Hoyt nearly three-quarters of a mile. Considerable money changed hands. Leahey used a sliding, and Hoyt a stationary, seat.

MARINE DISASTERS.

DENNISPORT, Mass., Feb. 1.—The schooner E. A. Paine, Barrett, of Eastport, Me., laden with coal, from New-York for Eastport, sprang a leak on Nantucket Shoals, last night, and, running for the shore, was sunk on the bar, two miles from this place, at about 2 o'clock this morning. The crew reached the shore at 3 o'clock, somewhat exhausted. The schooner is a total loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Victoria says: "The crew of the bark General Cobb, Oliver, from San Francisco for Seabeck, Washington Territory, arrived here to-day in a schooner from Clayoquot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, where the bark went ashore and became a total wreck 17 days ago. The crew suffered great privations, but were well treated by the Indians."

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31.—The schooner Frank Walter, from Parker's Head, for Newark, struck a rock yesterday, and was run ashore at Cuttyhunk to save her.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31.—The schooner A. L. Mitchell, from St. John, New-Brunswick, for New-York, put in here yesterday, leaking 1,500 strokes an hour. She will repair.

THE DEATH-LIST OF A DAY

M. ADOLPHE DE CASSAGNAC.

THE FATHER OF PAUL DE CASSAGNAC DEAD—HIS EVENTFUL LIFE AS JOURNALIST AND POLITICIAN.

The death is announced from Paris of Adolphe Granier De Cassagnac, father of Paul De Cassagnac, the journalist and Bonapartist Deputy. The elder De Cassagnac, for nearly 50 years an active participant, as journalist and politician, in the exciting scenes of Parisian life, had an experience scarcely less varied, if less sensational, than that of his son, who inherited those qualities of bravery and aggressiveness which have won him his notoriety. As a journalist, M. De Cassagnac was a persistent and formidable adversary. Forced from one paper and another, he either became connected with still another already established, or founded one for himself, so that in his day he was connected with not less than a dozen journals, and started five or six of them.

Born near Averon-Bergella, in 1808, M. De Cassagnac was educated at Toulouse. While a student he contributed literary articles to the local papers, and showed his natural taste for journalism. Going to Paris in 1832, with letters of introduction to Victor Hugo, under the protection of that author he gained place first on the *Revue*, then on the *Journal des Débats*. Falling into disfavor there by reason of his style of polemic, he soon became connected with *La Presse*, his style pleasing M. De Girardin not less than it displeased M. Bertin. There, enrolled under the banner of romanticism, he devoted himself to that cause with the same unrestrained ardor which marked everything he undertook, and treated Racine and the whole classicist school with savageness. But the literary arena proved too narrow for him, and he soon abandoned it for the more congenial battle-field of politics, in which he had full opportunity to exercise his talents.

During a journey to the Antilles, in 1840, M. De Cassagnac married a creole of Guadeloupe, and afterward returned to Paris as a delegate from that colony. He became editor of the Ministerial organ, the *Globe*, and in that capacity defended the slave trade. When the *Globe* ceased to exist, he founded *L'Epoque*, as a Ministerial organ also, and continued to distinguish himself by his ultra-imperialism and the violence of his attacks upon his opponents. These attacks became so violent in *L'Epoque* that the opposition journals resolved to no longer answer them, and joined together in what became known as the "conspiracy of silence," agreeing never to mention or allude to De Cassagnac or his paper. The Government was accused, however, by M. De Girardin, of controlling *L'Epoque* by dishonest means, and according to its editor all sorts of privileges. The result of all this bitter newspaper feud was to draw M. De Cassagnac into duels, and he was mixed up in several affairs of honor. As for *L'Epoque*, despite all the efforts of its chief, it was not a success, and in 1846 M. De Cassagnac retired for a time from journalism. The revolution of 1848 called him again into active life, and when the election of the 10th December placed Napoleon at the head of the Government, the editor of *L'Epoque* recognized it as his time to act. Foreseeing the result of the elections, he had already made himself prominent in Gers as an advocate of the Napoleonic dynasty, and now he returned to Paris, became for a time the chief editor of *Pouvoir*, and in 1850 joined the *Constitutionnel*. The coup d'état was thus to his advantage, and he improved his chance well. In 1852 he was elected to the Corps Législatif from Gers, and re-elected in 1857, 1863, and 1869. His attitude in the Chamber was the same as it had been in the press, and he did not spare the editors who had formerly opposed him. He was charged with being the leading spirit in the accusation brought against several of the opposition journalists, that they had received money from Prussia to support her policy. It was said by his enemies that, although of all journalists he had himself most abused the liberty of the press, he was now the strongest adversary of that liberty.

During the discussion of the Press law in 1868, MM. Picard and Emile Ollivier having contradicted some arguments advanced by M. De Cassagnac, he sent them a challenge. Neither of them accepted the invitation. Ollivier sent a declination, adding that henceforth he should go armed with a revolver, and at the first provocation given by M. De Cassagnac should blow his brains out. M. De Cassagnac was credited with being among the foremost of those who influenced Napoleon to declare war at the last moment, when everybody, even the inmates of the palace, were convinced that the peace would not be broken. Meanwhile, M. De Cassagnac could not rest content apart from the press. Dispossessed of one journal his first care was to get another. In 1857 he started *Le Reveil*, a literary weekly, which was not a success. In 1862 he assumed the management of *Le Pays*, but held it only a few months, then taking that of the *Nation*. In the following year he was out of that, and in 1866 reassumed with more earnestness the management of *Le Pays*. In the revolution of 1870 M. De Cassagnac fled to Belgium, where he started a Bonapartist organ, *Le Drapeau*, circulating it widely among the French prisoners in Germany. That paper also dying, with it passed away the active influence of the elder De Cassagnac. *Le Pays* was in the hands of his son Paul, and as a journalist the elder confined himself to contributions to that paper and to *L'Ordre*. In 1876 he was again elected a Deputy from Gers, and took his seat on the Right.

The most prominent works with which De Cassagnac's name is identified as author are: "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises," the introduction to a "Histoire Universelle," "Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Anoblies," 1840; "Voyage Aux Antilles Françaises," a collection of "Oeuvres Littéraires," "Histoire des Causes de la Révolution Française," "Les Girondins et le Massacre de Septembre," "Histoire des Origines de la Langue Française," and numerous pamphlets.

OTHER DEATHS.

SIR DOMINIC JOHN CORRIGAN.

The death is announced by cable of Sir Dominic John Corrigan, Baronet, an eminent Dublin physician, ex-member of Parliament, and Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University. He was born at Dublin, Dec. 1, 1802, and after being educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, he entered Edinburgh University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1825. The same degree was subsequently conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. In 1833 he began to lecture on the practice of medicine in his native city, and was appointed to the chair of Medicine in the Carmichael School. His increasing practice, however, forced him to resign this position, and in 1840 he was appointed physician to the House of Industry Hospitals. Dr. Corrigan, who became a member of the Senate of the Queen's University in 1841, was elected President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland five consecutive years, and on Feb. 5, 1866, in recognition of his high professional position and public services, was made a Baronet. He represented the City of Dublin, as a Liberal, in Parliament from 1870 to 1874. In June, 1871, he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, to succeed the late Sir Maziere Brady.

PROF. PIERRE BERSOT.

Pierre Ernest Bersot, the French scientist and author, died yesterday in Paris at the age of 64 years. He was born at Surgères, studied in the College of Bordeaux, where he also taught from 1833 to 1836. In 1839 he had attained the rank of Professor of Philosophy, and was named for that chair at Rennes; but preferring the advantages of Parisian life he became private secretary to Cousin. In the following year he was chosen to a Professorship at Bordeaux, and assumed the chair. He speedily became involved in a discussion with the clergy, however, and, in consequence, retired from his position. In 1843, M. Bersot was successively appointed Professor at Dijon and Versailles. After the Imperial restoration, he was forced to resign his chair for refusing to take the oath, and left the University. Thenceforth he devoted himself to philosophical and literary studies. In 1866 he was made a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in 1871 was appointed Director of the Normal High School, and in 1876 became a member of the High Council of Instruction.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 1.—At about 12:30 o'clock this morning a carriage containing Henry Grant, George Addis, and William Rhodes, all of whom reside in the vicinity of Knowlton, this county, was struck by the locomotive attached to the Washington express at the Kerlan-street crossing. Mr. Grant was so badly injured that he lived only two hours, Mr. Addis received fatal injuries on the head, and Mr. Rhodes was severely hurt.

SCULLING CONTEST IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 31.—"Frenchy" Johnson, George W. Lee, and L. B. Tuttle rowed here this afternoon for a purse of $1,000. A heavy fog prevailed in the forenoon, and during it the stake buoys to be rounded were by error placed one quarter of a mile in advance, making the course three and one half miles in length. The start was made at 1:30 o'clock, Johnson occupying the centre, with Lee to his right and Tuttle on the left. From the word go, Johnson commenced to forge slightly ahead of Lee, pulling 38 strokes to Lee's 35, with Tuttle virtually out of the race. All the way up the course the pace was maintained, Johnson rounding the buoy first, with Lee 1 length behind and Tuttle 20. On the way home the pace slackened a little, Johnson, however, still maintaining his lead against occasional spurts by Lee, and winning the race by one length. Tuttle's boat was filled by the swell of a steamer after he rounded the buoy. Johnson's unofficial time was 25:16. The same men will again pull for a citizens' purse during the State Fair, which will open here on Feb. 24.

CONTESTS AT BILLIARDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31.—The series of billiard games was finished here to-night. The first contest was a champion game of 200 points, between Daly and Gallagher. Daly won by a score of 200 to 153. The winner's average was 10; loser's 8 1-19. Next came a game of 400 points between Sexton and Schaefer. Sexton won by a score of 400 to 264, with an average of 33 3-12; the loser's was 22. Sexton, Schaefer, and Daly will leave here to-morrow night for New-Orleans, where they will play for prizes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The engagement of Schaefer, Sexton, and Daly is announced, and it is expected that Slosson will also be engaged for a tournament during the first week of March in the new Music Hall; game, 500 points up; balk line; prizes aggregating $1,600.

FEBRUARY'S COLD BEGINNING.

THE MERCURY FAR BELOW THE FREEZING POINT HERE AND AT OTHER PLACES.

No one who had occasion to go out of doors in this City yesterday had any doubt that it was a genuine cold day, but the men most ready to swear to that fact—and perhaps at it—were the Signal Service operators in the Weather Bureau on top of the Equitable Building. A TIMES reporter climbed up to the little tower late last evening, and found them figuring out to-day's weather with blue noses, pink ears, benumbed fingers, and overcoats turned up about their heads. With chattering teeth, the half-frozen weather keepers told the reporter that they really thought a cold wave had settled upon the City. Like all other cold waves which visit this City, it came from the far North-west, where it ran the temperature down below zero before it started on its journey east. It struck New-York Saturday night. Yesterday morning the thermometer marked 32° at 7 o'clock, but by noon it had recovered 3°. Then the mercury began a steady march down the tube. It passed the 29° mark at 5 o'clock, and four hours later it was down to 16°. At 11 o'clock it had got down to 13°, and was evidently making an effort to reach the bottom before daylight. The cold wave which *had such a depressing effect upon the mercury was accompanied by a cutting wind, which* whistled through the streets with a true Winter sound, and filled the eyes of pedestrians with tear-producing dust. Most people thought there was wind enough for a regular gale, but the weather office records give it as only a small affair. The highest velocity reached by the wind during the day was only 29 miles an hour. This was at 2 o'clock. At 7 o'clock in the morning it was blowing 12 miles an hour, and at 11 o'clock last night it had subsided to a gentle breeze of 11 miles. Yesterday's cold wave extended over a large area. At Albany the mercury dropped 16° in 24 hours; at Buffalo, 18°; at Rochester, 21°; Oswego, 22°; Boston, 13°; Burlington, Vt., 27°; Chicago, Ill.: 22°; La Crosse, Wis., 23°; Milwaukee, 23°, and St. Paul, Minn., 22°. Elsewhere in the West the temperature was below zero. In the afternoon, however, the temperature rose a little in the far West, while the barometer began to fall. This indicates to weather-watchers the possible formation of a new storm, which may travel east and drive away the cold wave in a few days. But there was nothing in last night's indications here to give hope of warmer weather to-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—A terrific wind-storm set in this morning and lasted all day, doing considerable damage to property. Tin roofs were torn from the following structures: Taylor's brewery, corner of Broadway and Ferry-street; Story Brothers malt-house, corner of Broadway and Bassett-street; the Delaware and Hudson Company's machine shop, corner of Broadway and Fourth-avenue; the freight platform of the Central Railroad, foot of Lumber-street; Mrs. Woodruff's residence in Lumber-street, and another residence in North Pearl-street. The weather to-night is very cold. The wind has abated somewhat.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Mount Washington says there was to-day the greatest change of weather ever known on that mountain in the same length of time. The thermometer at noon stood at 19° above, and at 9 o'clock this evening at 27° below, zero. The wind was blowing at the rate of 99 miles an hour.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly in New-England and the Middle States, with colder, generally clear weather and brisk to high north-westerly winds. Rain continues in the Gulf States, with cold northerly winds and less pressure. Colder, generally clear weather has prevailed in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, with northerly winds. The barometer has risen in the lower lake region, with colder, partly cloudy weather and light snow. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the upper lake region and North-west, with winds shifting to south-east and south-west, and slowly falling barometer during the night. The rivers have fallen 11 inches at Vicksburg, about one foot at Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cairo, and have risen 3 inches at New-Orleans and 13 inches at Little Rock.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, decidedly cold and clear or fair weather, with rising, followed by falling, barometer, and north westerly winds, shifting to north-east and south-east.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds shifting to east and south, rising followed by falling, barometer, and slight changes in temperature, followed during the night in the southern portion by threatening weather and light snow or rain.

For the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, generally colder, cloudy weather and areas of rain, with rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, threatening weather and rain, winds generally from north to east, slowly falling barometer, and stationary or slowly rising temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slowly falling barometer and slight rise in temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and increasing cloudiness, followed by light rain or snow.

For the lake region, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, low, but slowly, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow in the northern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather during the day, with southerly to westerly winds and falling barometer.

For the North and Central Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather, and local rains. For the South Pacific coast region, generally clear weather.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will remain below freezing.

The Mississippi River will fall at stations above Vicksburg, and rise slightly at New-Orleans, where it is only six inches below the danger line.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout and Macon, and are ordered for Port Eads.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA.

HOW IT AFFECTED THE CITIZENS OF HAVANA—PATHETIC AND LUDICROUS INCIDENTS.

Havana (Jan. 24) Correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

At night there occurred an entertainment not on the programme. At a little after 11 o'clock the earth trembled perceptibly. There was a good deal of excitement. Some said it had not happened before for 60 years, and others declared that it never was felt before in Havana. This was a slight affair, however, compared to what followed.

At about 2:30 o'clock in the morning the city was thrown into the wildest panic by a violent quaking of the ground. No one knows what is a real impending calamity or any other situation when compared to this. If a train of cars rolls off an embankment all are still on the ground, dead or alive, but when, in the solemn stillness of the night, the very solid earth itself is moved by some mighty power, under which it is shaken like a tree in a tempest, man realizes how weak he is, and knows not where to turn for safety. When this quivering began the first sensation to many was being awakened in their beds by the rocking of the walls and the cracking of the plaster. The shock early in the evening had warned every one, so that all knew instinctively what was the matter. Everybody only felt that they must escape. There was no place to go except anywhere out of the reach of what might happen should these massive piles of stone come tumbling in ruins. All fled to the square. There was a queer, frightened crowd gathered there. Nobody was very carefully dressed. One man had a shoe in one hand and a necktie in the other. That was about all his outfit. Some had sheets wrapped around them, and some were clad in moonlight chiefly. Many had not retired, and came flocking in crowds from the casinos. It was all over in a minute, but no one knew whether it was at an end or not, and such a confusion of tongues, as every one related his experience, has not occurred since the building of the town in prehistoric times. Still, in the midst of all the confusion, some did not know what was going on. The shaking was so violent that the bottles in a neighboring saloon came down to the stone floor with a crash, and the terrified coolie ran for his life. The master, however, was dozing in a chair, and being wakened by the breaking glass in time to see the fleeing Celestial, and thinking he had done the damage, turned him over to a policeman. Judge White, of Philadelphia, declares that Mr. Bernadou, a jolly old salt, and the guest of the Admiral on the trip, fell on his knees to pray, and could only remember the first line of "Now I lay me down to sleep." The Palace rocked fearfully, and Mrs. Grant and the other ladies were terribly frightened, but it did not disturb the serenity of Gens. Grant and Sheridan in the least. The newspapers say to-day that they will have full particulars about it in a day or two. Advices received at the telegraph office indicate that the centre of the disturbance was in the vicinity of the lower point of the Florida peninsula or the Bahamas. Official information will probably reach this place next Spring.

The saw-mill and handle factory of Peck & Brewster, at Detroit, Mich., were destroyed by an incendiary fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000; partly covered by insurance.

THE WILD INDIAN AT HOME

BISHOP HARE'S ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

GLIMPSES OF MISSIONARY LIFE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—THE BISHOP'S SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

After the usual evening service in the Church of the Transfiguration last evening, the Right Rev. William H. Hare, Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, delivered the anniversary sermon before the Niobrara League, an organization intended to aid the Indian tribes in this country, especially those under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of that Territory. The house was well filled, the league numbering among its members in this City several hundred ladies belonging to the various Episcopal churches. Among other clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. Twing, Secretary of the Board of Missions, who made a brief appeal to the liberality of the congregation, after the Bishop had concluded, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton, who is one of the active promoters of the aims and purposes of the organization. In opening his discourse, Bishop Hare took occasion to thank the managers and members of the league in graceful terms for the substantial amount they had collected and contributed, and for the renewed prospect of success in the conversion of the Indian tribes of the West from heathenism which their efforts had afforded. He felt, he said, as a discouraged and bewildered teamster must, who, having toiled with jaded horses, and a heavy load through weary miles of slough, suddenly found himself upon a dry and well-kept road. He came to them, not from Indian tribes such as those of the Atlantic coast, who were given to agricultural pursuits, *but from tribes whose native fierceness was stimulated by a diet of meat* and by a wild and roving life in the woods and upon the prairies of the far West. These North-western Indians were composed of the fiercest and most hot-blooded clans under the jurisdiction of the Government, commingled with tribes who were as thoroughly peaceful and law-abiding as the Swiss upon their native mountains, but who, whether law-abiding or not, had been systematically wronged by a Government bound to protect them and had been taught by harsh experience that they had no inalienable rights. Where else would there be found such a story as that of law-abiding Indians provoked to resistance by continued wrong and bad faith, and then told that they must follow the setting sun out of the white man's track! You may see, Bishop Hare said, upon the Congressional records a proposition backed by all the influence of the State of Colorado forcibly to expel these Indians from their lands when they refused to leave their homes without force, and to settle them in wilds which possibly the white man may not need for the next few years. Was it any wonder that the Indians interpreted submission to mean spoliation, and resolved to resist, and die and be buried in the country where their fathers' bones were interred, rather than submit to have their lands, which should be sacred, under treaty obligations, become the possession of the all-devouring white settler! Was it a wonder that they cried out that the Great Father's people were like grasshoppers, who came in swarms and ate up every green thing! Outraged by the Government, was it a wonder that their conversion and civilization were slow processes?

He had not to tell his audience of hundreds and thousands brought to their right minds in a single year. There were no wonderful stories to be recounted of whole tribes abandoning the practices of their fathers and flocking to the baptismal font. The story of a missionary's life among pagan tribes must ever be one fraught with discouragements and vicissitudes, with dangers and hardships and privations. On Monday night would start from this City for the far West a number of men who had just been graduated from the Theological Seminary here. Their furthest point by rail would be Sidney, 400 miles west of Omaha, from which three days of travel through an almost trackless wilderness would bring them to the Red Cloud Agency. It was here, in this remote wild, surrounded by red men nursing a sense of wrong, that these newly ordained deacons would have to labor. By and by a little school would be started in a tent, or possibly in a log cabin, and Indian fathers would probably ask the missionaries what they would pay them if they would let their little ones come to school. The idea of the school being a benefit to them would only work into their minds slowly. Indian parents often expected to be paid liberally for allowing their children to attend school. There would be curious scenes, also, in the picturesque log cabin that would serve as a mission house; for the nearest conception that the Indian had of the new religion was that of a sort of society, analogous to the dancing societies which are so common among them. One would say, "I cannot join you now, but my eye will be upon you, and if it proves good, I will come in by and by." The Indian had a phrase, the speaker said, that was not fairly translated by the word "good," which he used in promises like the foregoing. It meant really that if the new religion, with its invocations to the Great Spirit, would prevent his blankets from being stolen, or the grass-hoppers from destroying his corn, or disease from attacking his children—in a word, if it acted as an amulet or an incantation—he would join the society; but he would wait and see how it acted upon others, before he renounced the practices of his fathers.

Everything was immature, crude, raw. Here, in some favored spot a missionary woman would open a little school. By and by a place in the camp would be opened for worship, and every Sunday morning a crier would walk through the village crying, "Come all of you!" Some 30 or 40 persons would be gathered in this manner to hear the strange story of Jesus. Many of these would be attracted by mere curiosity, but at last some fortunate concurrence of words or illustration would strike the mind of some one of the savage listeners, and he would give the missionary his hand, which with the Indian was a seal of fidelity.

Four days more of travel in the wilderness, and the Spotted Tail Agency ended the journey. Here Texas cattle are regularly served out to the Indians, and the young men amuse themselves by organizing a hunt. He had seen a bullock in his wild flight drop dead, killed by a bullet, in front of a tent where there were two tenderly-nurtured missionary women. A young Indian coming into the village in a mood to distinguish himself as a brave, had been known to draw his bow and deliberately shoot through the lung a person working in front of the mission tent. With such scenes and recitals, and with picturesque narratives of baptisms in lonely tepees, and of Indian moss, Bishop Hare illustrated the life of the Indian missionary. The work was slow, the opposition strong and persistent, but steady progress was, nevertheless, being made, and he would answer the question of what is the use of trying to reclaim these tribes to civilization by saying that it was the Indian's only salvation.

In conclusion, Bishop Hare gave his views of the best method of solving the Indian problem, which he summed up in three propositions: 1. Extension of law over the Indian as well as the white man; holding him individually responsible for crime committed, protecting him in property rights, and giving him an opportunity to work his way in the world on equal terms with his white brother.

2. Let each Indian own his own farm in fee simple. He saw no reason why an Indian, or a number of Indians, should not have the same right to hold thousands and thousands of acres of land, and to keep it in their hands until its natural rise in value made them men of wealth, that was exercised by speculators or railway corporations. But he would have no tribal property. Give each man a farm of a desirable acreage, and make the title inalienable for 25 years, either for debts or for taxes, so that he could not be cheated out of it while he was learning the ways of civilization.

3. Give him schools and means of education, and through all these, and in all, let the missionaries carry on their work of redeeming from paganism the scattered remnants of a race with many noble traits.

PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 1.—The *Herald* will to-morrow publish the following comparative statistics of developments in the entire oil region: During January there were 320 wells completed—262 in the upper country and 58 in the lower country—giving a production of 4,818 barrels, with an average of 15 barrels per well, while in December there were 262 wells finished, producing 4,147 barrels, with an average slightly larger than the January exhibit. The number of wells completed during January last was 45 less than in August, when there were 365 finished, producing 6,086 barrels, an average production of 19⅝ barrels. In January the rigs and buildings were 562, while in December they were 498. The drilling-wells numbered 543 in January, against 449 in December. In January 17 dry holes were developed, against 14 in December.

ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The *Republican* will to-morrow publish a review of the horse and mule market of this city, which shows an unprecedented increase in that branch of business. The January receipts, by river and rail, were 11,846 head, against 3,865 head for the corresponding month last year. In addition to these receipts, it is estimated that enough animals were driven into the city to swell the total to 15,000 head. Buyers were present from Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, France, Germany, England, and all parts of this country, all of whom bought liberally at prices satisfactory to sellers. The shipments by rail alone for the time mentioned were 8,295 head.

A LETTER FROM MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Charles S. Parnell has published a letter and an address to the American people, in which he reiterates his charge that the Queen of England gave nothing to starving Ireland in 1847, and says that he might have gone even further, for the Queen prevented the Sultan of Turkey from giving more than £2,000, when he had intended to give £10,000. He also says that the Dublin Mansion-House Committee is composed chiefly of landlords and Government place-men, who are avowedly hostile to the people, and who are peculiarly unsuited to the purpose. It was only when these gentlemen saw the success of his mission to America, he says, that they came forward. He "warns the American people against this monstrous attempt." If the Lord Mayor of Dublin will remove from the committee about a dozen men whom he names, headed by Attorney-General Gibson, he will withdraw his opposition to the committee.

RECEIVERS AND REFEREES.

HOW APPOINTMENTS ARE SECURED—MORE LIGHT UPON A CORRUPT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The several articles published in your paper of late on this subject touch matters connected with the administration of civil justice in this City, in reference to which the grossest abuses have grown into almost daily practice in our courts. It is a fact well known to every member of the Bar of any experience in this City that these appointments are largely controlled and dictated by a Ring, composed of lawyers, politicians, and Judges, acting in concert, and for mutually selfish purposes combining, at the same time a politically partisan interest. It is well known, too, that every man who, in this City, receives a nomination for election to any public office, be that judicial or political, is required to pay a heavy assessment to aid in defraying the election expenses of the party from whom he receives his nomination. And after that, if elected, he is annually taxed a percentage upon his salary to help pay political party expenses. And it has come to be understood and expected that he will and may reimburse himself from such assessment by the collection of "pickings and stealings" from the business transacted by and with him in his official capacity and outside of the regular salary or other compensation attached to the office. The existence of this state of facts *has had very much to do with the exorbitant* charges which have been made and allowed by some of the Judges to attorneys, Receivers, and Referees, and which have been so justly but fruitlessly complained of. These exorbitant amounts have not all gone to enrich directly those who were the immediate recipients of them, but behind them has always stood an army of politicians, through whom they have received such appointments, demanding and receiving a share and percentage of the plunderings, and back of them a political organization taxing every officer a percentage on his salary, and receiving from him a percentage of such surreptitiously gotten gains. And this infamous abuse not only obtains in our law courts, but is well known to have long existed, and to an equal extent, in the Probate Court in this City. In this way, and by these means, litigants in our courts and the estates of deceased persons in the course of settlement in the Court of Probate have been and are made to contribute to the support and payment of the election and corruption fund of political organizations and individuals, as also to the payment of exorbitant amounts by way of compensation to attorneys, Receivers, and Referees for their necessary and legitimate labor in the several cases in hand.

The abuses complained of are patent to every lawyer and business man in the City who has occasion to give the matter the most cursory attention. It is easy to see and complain of their existence, but it is not so easy to apply a remedy or extirpate them. An army of hungry politicians, political bummers as well as place-holders, profit by them. Corrupt political cliques and organizations receive an important and material portion of the funds for their support, directly and indirectly, from the proceeds of them; many lawyers receive much the larger share of their income from them, and Judges in our courts are interested in perpetuating them, as it furnishes them the opportunity for making their personal pets participants in the proceeds of them. With this strong combination of personal and political interests to back them, it will be no easy matter to bring about the wished-for reform. No reform in these respects need be looked for from any political party or organization, for in the main such organizations are all more or less under the control of men who are directly and indirectly interested to perpetuate them, and the recipients of these "pickings and stealings" are found active members of all political parties and organizations, and however wide and acrimonious may be their differences in other respects, they never fail to harmonize in their action to perpetuate this system of plundering from the public. If any reform in this matter is to come it must originate with the Bar as an associated body determined for the protection of its good fame to right that which every honorable and conscientious lawyer knows and feels to be an outrage upon public justice and private rights of property, and for the existence and perpetration of which the profession at large (whether justly or unjustly) are in the public mind held responsible.

It is useless for individual members of the Bar to complain of, or to write articles condemnatory of, these abuses. The parties interested in the perpetuation of them only laugh at such a warfare against them. These abuses are submitted to by lawyers because they well know that to make a fight against any one of them in the court is sure to bring down upon them the frown of the Judge then sitting, and that he and (through him) his clients—not alone in that case, but in others also—will be made to suffer in consequence of his opposing action. The gross abuses and extortions which were heretofore practiced in the Sheriff's and Register's offices were long submitted to by lawyers only for the reason that they were made to know that to make a fight with those offices against them was sure to unfavorably affect their other, and often necessary, business in those offices, and all individual complaints of lawyers or clients were treated with arrogant indifference, but when the Bar as a united body took action in the matter, they compelled a reform in the practices of those offices, and the same reform can, by the same agency, be wrought in this particular.

The parties who initiate the proceedings for the appointment of Receivers in the cases referred to had it in their power to select the particular Judge before whom to commence their proceeding, and when once commenced, all future orders and other proceedings in the case are invariably had before the same Judge. This fact in itself should make no difference, and would not, if everything done and every appointment made in the case was intended to be in the interests of justice and for the best good of honest claimants upon the funds to be collected and distributed; but when we note the parties by whom the proceedings referred to in the several instances cited have been initiated, and the particular Judges selected by them before whom to commence the proceedings, and then observe the persons whom those Judges have appointed as Receivers and Referees, and the manner and extent to which those Judges have permitted their appointees to plunder the estates in their charge, it is evident that from the outset there must have been a perfect understanding between the lawyers who commenced the proceedings, the Judge whom they selected to take charge of the proceeding, and the persons selected by that Judge for Receivers and Referees.

It is evident that there must be perfect concert of action and intention between these three classes, else the extortions complained of could never occur. The lawyer who initiates the proceedings, if he intends to obtain extortionate fees in the matter, well understands before what Judge to commence his proceeding, and all the subsequent appointments and extortionate charges and allowances follow as naturally and certainly as night follows the day. Every reputable lawyer in the City knows and feels that the profession as a class suffer in reputation in consequence of these practices of the comparatively few. They as well know that united, bold, and determined action by the Bar as an associated body can certainly compel the desired reform. To the vindication of its good name and character as a profession the Bar owes such action, and for the vindication and promotion of public justice as especially within the line of its duty the Bar is bound to take such action, or it will be held, and justly held, in default thereof, as derelict to one of its most sacred trusts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out last night in the warehouse of R. G. Morse, No. 480 Albany-street, Boston, which was stored with lime, cement, hair, &c., and in a short time property valued at nearly $30,000 had been destroyed. The building, the lower portion of which was occupied by Mr. Morse for storing, was three stories high, the upper portion containing seven tenements, occupied by colored people, all of whom were burned out. The fire, after destroying an L in the rear of the building, crossed the block, and quickly consumed a lumber warehouse used by A. T. Stearns, containing a large quantity of heavy dressed lumber. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and it was feared a very extensive conflagration would ensue. The entire Fire Department of the city was at work, and the most strenuous exertion of the firemen were required to prevent a much more serious disaster. The loss of R. G. Morse is estimated at $8,000, insured in the New-Hampshire, of Manchester, for $3,000; the Commercial Union, of London, $2,500; the North British and Middlesex, of London, $3,000, and the Williamsburg City, of Brooklyn, $3,000. The estate was owned by Edward O'Brien. The loss on the building is estimated at $12,000; insured for $2,875 each in the Equitable, the North German, and the Relief of New-York, and the Mercantile of Cleveland. The loss of A. T. Stearns is estimated at $20,000, upon which there is sufficient insurance to cover. A list of the companies is not yet obtained. Foster, Colson & Co. had just loaded a cargo of lumber, which was destroyed. Its value was less than $1,000.

The bakery of Frank Field & Co., at Desplaines and Washington streets, Chicago, a four-story brick building valued at $20,000, was burned Friday night. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The stock was valued at $30,000; machinery, $14,000. The insurance on the stock is $30,000 and on the machinery $8,000.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the candy store of Catharine Crow, on the ground floor of the two-story frame building No. 317 Grand-street. The flames spread to the adjoining buildings, a row of old structures, in which the fire was difficult to reach. It was 9 o'clock before the fire was out. The following is a list of the losses: Catharine Crow, confectioner, loss on stock, fixtures, &c., $1,000; Ursula Robbins & Co., dry goods, No. 317½, damage to stock, $3,000; E. Butterick, patterns, first floor of No. 319, damage, $50; Henry Atwood, corset-dealer on the second floor, loss, $1,000; M. Wallasky, jeweler, at No. 315, claims a loss of $100 to fixtures, and George H. Ballard, dealer in hosiery, sustains a loss of $400. George Kail, worsted-dealer, at No. 313½, loses $200 by water. The buildings all belong to the Lorillard estate, and it will cost probably $1,000 to put them in proper repair.

A fire at Lafargeville, N. Y., Saturday night, burned a frame building owned by R. S. Lingenfelter. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,000. The building was occupied as a billiard-room and saloon by G. Northrup, whose entire stock, which was uninsured, was destroyed. The flames spread to a stone building owned by R. B. Biddlecom, who occupied it as a store and office. This was also destroyed, entailing a loss of $6,500; insurance, $4,500. The offices of School Commissioner G. W. Lingenfelter and W. F. Ford, a lawyer, were also burned out. The Commissioner lost many books, papers, and school reports. The fire originated in the saloon.

A fire was discovered in the cargo of the ship Hectanooga, at New-Orleans, on Saturday, having on board 2,870 bales of cotton. The harbor-boat Protector filled the hold with gas and extinguished the fire. The extent of the damage is unknown, but is not believed to be great. Insured in the Atlantic, of New-York.

A fire at Clandeboye, Ontario, Saturday night, destroyed the outbuildings owned by A. Bice, including the barn, sheds, stables, and driving-house, together with 11 horses, 17 head of cattle, a large number of sheep and pigs, and all the farming implements. The loss is $8,000; insurance unknown.

John Maxwell's rubbing stone works, at Malden-on-the-Hudson, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss will amount to $50,000. A large number of men are thrown out of employment by the fire. The amount of insurance is not stated.

The residence of ex-Senator T. C. McCreery, at Owensboro, Ky., was burned on Friday, with a valuable library and household goods. Loss about $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

The car-house of the Evansville (Ind.) Street-Car Company was destroyed by fire yesterday morning with all the cars—10 in number. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $4,000.

ONE COLD after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any lung trouble, or throat disease, you will find DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always prompt and efficacious.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Phillips' "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil,
In combination with Phospho-Nutritine, is a matchless remedy for coughs, colds, emaciation, debility, consumption, and scrofula. All druggists. Depot, 2 Platt-st.

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL and LIME has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of LIME with pure COD-LIVER OIL, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the COD-LIVER OIL when taken without LIME. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Gluten Bread, Vegetable Albumen.—The UNIVERSAL FOOD. From cereal germs. HEALTH FOOD CO., No. 74 4th-av.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

BECH.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, the 30th January, MARY S., wife of George A. Bech, and daughter of the late Peter H. Strong.

Funeral services will be at the Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Friday, Jan. 30, STEWART BROWN, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 2, at 10:30. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, ROBERT C. BROWN, aged 53.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, 4th-av. and 127th-st., Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1:30 o'clock. It is respectfully requested that no flowers be sent.

BURT.—At 8 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 31, GENEVIEVE, daughter of John M. and Abbie A. Burt, aged 1 year 8 months and 25 days.

Funeral services at house, No. 308 Union-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at New-Brunswick, N. J.

CHESHIRE.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, PHILENA CHESHIRE, aged 85 years, at her residence, No. 126 2d-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M.

MONTAGUE.—At Mount Vernon, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1880, MINNIE A. MONTAGUE, youngest daughter of Brainerd Montague.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, corner 6th-av. and 4th-st., Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M.

OLIVER.—At Rahway, N. J., Feb. 1, LORNA, infant daughter of Charles R. and Charlotte E. Oliver, aged 2 years 6 months and 19 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 3:30 o'clock, from the house. Carriages will meet 1 and 2 o'clock trains from New-York by Pennsylvania Railroad.

WOODS.—On Friday, Jan. 30, at his late residence, No. 373 8th-av., ALEXANDER WOODS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. No flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway,
Will sell,
MONDAY, Feb. 2, at 3:30 P. M.,
A collection of VALUABLE BOOKS, the greater part THEOLOGICAL, comprising many desirable works, and a number of old and rare books.
TUESDAY, at 3:30 P. M.,
A PRIVATE LIBRARY, including ROMAN CATHOLIC THEOLOGY, but comprising good books in general literature.
WEDNESDAY, at 3:30 P. M.,
BOOKS relating to the HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, and comprising a variety of TRAVELS, SCIENTIFIC REPORTS, &c., &c.

"A SCHOOL-GIRL'S ROMANCE."

THE NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION, No. 642, to be issued Monday, Feb. 2, will contain the opening chapters of the touching story,
"A SCHOOL-GIRL'S ROMANCE."
No story has been issued of late years of so much interest as this one, which the perusal of it will abundantly show. It is commenced in No. 642 of THE NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION, out Monday, Feb. 2.

The same number of THE NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION will contain the words and music of the popular song,
SINGING LIKE A BIRD.

THE NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION is for sale by all news-dealers. The subscription price is Three Dollars a year. Address GEORGE MUNRO, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 8:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Parthia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed.) The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Feb. 3 and 4. The mails for Jamaica and Colombia leave New-York Feb. 3. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York Feb. 3. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Feb. 5. The mails for West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine Republic leave New-York Feb. 5. The mails for Havana leave New-York Feb. 5 and 7. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Feb. 6. The mails for Cape Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York Feb. 7. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Feb. 7. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Trinidad leave New-York Feb. 7. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Feb. 16. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 28.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, Jan. 31, 1880.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. ....AUCTIONEERS.
HAMI VIDAL'S THIRD CONSIGNMENT
CHOICE ANTIQUE RUGS.
Just received direct from Constantinople.
Unique in color and design.
Also a fine collection of Benares and Cashmere Bronzes, Cloisonne Enamels, &c., &c., now on exhibition at Clinton Hall. Sale WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY afternoons, Feb. 4 and 5, at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO HAVANA AND MEXICO.—New steam-ship CITY OF ALEXANDRIA leaves New-York Feb. 7, due Havana Feb. 11; leaves Havana Feb. 13, arrives Vera Cruz Feb. 18. Gen. Grant will join the steamer at Havana. For particulars apply F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S UNEQUALED SCALP Renovator cools the head, removes dandruff, cures headache. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 51 Bond-st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Rooms No. 9 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

POLITICAL.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a monthly meeting THIS EVENING at No. 133 Franklin-st., at 8 o'clock. CHAS. H. TRAINER, President.
JOHN F. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting will be held THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, at No. 32 Clinton-place, at 8 o'clock. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
FRANCIS A. SAXTON, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Monthly Meeting at Bleecker Building, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. JOHN W. JACOBUS.
ALBERT A. HALL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 31.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Virginia 6s. def. 20,000..6
U. S. 4s C. 1907 5,000..104⅛
Ind., B. & W. inc. 10,000..62; 10,000..62½; 1,000..62; 500..61½; 24,000..64; 3,000..62½; 5,000..64
T. & W. con. conv. 25,000..101¼
Wabash new 7s 4,000..97⅞
M. K. & T. con. as 26,000..106; 5,500..106⅝; 16,000..106⅞
Mo. K. & T. 2d 5,000..68; 5,000..68⅛; 25,000..68¼; 20,000..68⅝; 40,000..68⅝; 25,000..68½
N. Y. L. E. & W. new 2d consol. 40,000..90; 10,000..89⅞
N. Y. L. E. & W. new 2d b.c. 20,000.b30..84¼; 35,000..84; 5,000..84¼; 25,000..84
L. & W. B. con. as 15,000..97⅞; 1,000..97⅞
Den. & Rio G. 1st 10,000..101⅞
Terre Haute 1st 1,000..111
Great Western 2d 7,000..103
H. & Tex. C. 2d Main Line 10,000.b3..118
L. E. & W. inc. 7,000..68
St. L. & I. M. 2d pf. in. 10,000..70⅞; 2,000..70
C. C. & I. C. 1st 10,000..94⅞
Gas Am. Bank 15..86
United States Ex. 100..c. 48
American Express 107..56
Sutro Tunnel 200..3⅝
Standard Mining 40..s3. 31⅞
Pullman P. Car 620..125; 50..124⅞
Climax Mining 500..3⅝
Western Union 700..103⅞; 500..104; 400..b3. 104
Pacific Mail 400..s3. 38⅞; 500..38⅝; 200..38⅞; 100..38⅞; 100..38⅝; 10..39; 100..38⅞; 900..38⅝; 100..38⅞
Del. & Hudson 100..s60. 74⅞; 100..74⅞; 100..74; 100..b3. 75⅞; 100..75⅞

N. Y. C. & Hud. 200..130; 300..130¼; 800..130⅛
Lake Shore 600..103⅞; 400..103⅞; 400..104; 800..104; 400..104⅛; 100..b3. 104⅞
N. Y. L. E. & W. 700..47⅞; 500..47; 80..48⅝; 2000..47⅞; 1500..47⅞; 2000..47⅞; 2200..47⅞; 4600..47⅞; 6500..47⅞; 3000..b3. 48
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf. 100..71⅞; 100..72⅞; 400..72⅞; 100..72⅞; 200..s3. 72⅞
Union Pacific 200..93
Central of N. J. 200..81⅞; 100..82; 400..82; 300..82; 100..b3. 82⅞
Illinois Central 40..104
Panama 10..184
Michigan Central 100..92; 600..92⅞; 700..92
North-western 200..90; 100..90; 100..90⅞; 100..90⅞
North-western pf. 100..105
St. Paul 700..78⅞; 100..78⅞; 500..78⅞; 500..78⅞; 1000..78; 800..79
W. St. L. & Pac. 300..46⅞; 300..46⅞; 200..46; 200..46⅞; 200..b3. 46⅞; 140..46⅞
Wab. St. L. & P. pf. 200..70; 100..70; 300..70⅞; 500..70⅞; 800..70⅞; 900..70⅞; 1600..70⅞; 400..70⅞; 400..70⅞; 600..70⅞; 1200..b3. 71
Chicago & Alton 100..107⅞
Chic. Bur. & Q. 5..146⅞; 41..147⅞
Del. Lack. & W. 100..b3. 85⅞; 1300..85⅞; 1000..86; 350..86⅞; 400..86⅞
Morris & Essex 43..103
Ind. Bl. & West 100..42; 100..b3. 41

Alt. & T. H. 200..24¼
Central Pacific 200..84⅞; 100..83⅞; 100..84; 200..84⅞
Ches. & Ohio 200..21
H. & Texas Cent. 200..77⅞; 200..77⅞; 200..78; 100..b3. 78⅞
Kansas & Texas 100..46⅞; 200..46⅞; 700..47; 200..47⅞; 500..47⅞; 200..47⅞; 700..47⅞; 1100..47⅞
Louisv. & Nashv. 100..ops. 122⅞; 100..121⅞; 100..s7. 121⅞; 100..ops. 121⅞
Mobile & Ohio as 100..23⅞
Mar. & Cin. 2d pf. 100..11⅞; 300..11⅞; 200..b60. 12⅞
Metropolitan 85..116
N. Y. Elevated 100..123⅞
Northern Pacific 200..33⅞
Northern Pac. pf. 100..57; 100..57⅞
Nash. C. & St. L. 100..84⅞; 1000..85; 300..85⅞; 600..84⅞
St. L. & San. Fra. 100..45; 300..45⅞; 200..45⅞
St. L. & S. Fr. pf. 300..57; 100..57⅞; 200..57⅞; 300..57⅞
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. 200..76
St. Paul & S. C. 100..37
St. P. & S. C. pf. 300..b3. 76⅞
St. L. & I. M. as 400..56⅞; 100..55⅞; 300..55⅞; 500..56
Han. & St. Jo. 300..40⅞; 300..40⅞; 100..40⅞; 100..b3. 41
Han. & St. Jo. pf. 200..71⅞; 500..b3. 71⅞; 700..71⅞; 100..71⅞
Ohio & Miss. 400..31⅞; 200..b3. 31⅞; 100..31⅞
Ohio & Miss. pf. 100..67⅞
C. C. & I. C. 100..23⅞; 100..b3. 23⅞; 200..23⅞; 300..23⅞; 200..23⅞; 200..23

MONDAY, Feb. 2—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a gain of $1,442,500 in legal tenders, and a loss of $1,519,400 in specie. The other changes are an increase of $3,125,900 in loans, $2,192,200 in deposits, and a decrease in circulation of $133,000. The movement for the week results in a decrease of $624,950 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $3,979,825 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1, 1879.
Loans	$280,068,600	$283,194,500	$238,241,400
Specie	51,832,200	50,312,800	18,633,300
Legal tenders	17,143,500	18,586,000	54,048,800
Deposits	257,483,700	259,675,900	219,219,200
Circulation	21,662,000	21,529,000	19,486,600

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$51,832,200	$50,312,800	Dec. $1,519,400
Legal tenders	17,143,500	18,586,000	Inc. 1,442,500
Tot'l reserve	$68,975,700	$68,898,800	Dec. $76,900
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	64,370,925	64,918,975	
Exc's of reser. above legal requir'm'ts	4,604,775	3,979,825	Dec. 624,950

The Money market worked smoothly, with the great bulk of the business in call loans at 4 ℔ cent. on Government bonds and 5@6 ℔ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. A few transactions were reported at a slight commission in addition to the legal rate, but the supply of capital was abundant almost throughout the week at the figures already quoted. The currency movement continues in favor of this centre, and considerable amounts of both legal tenders and national bank notes were received from the interior during the week. The loss of specie by the banks is due chiefly to the large payments for Customs into the Treasury. Prime mercantile paper was in fair demand at 5@6 ℔ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities a fraction lower for British Consols. United States bonds were firm. Among American railway securities, the Erie shares and bonds were the features and advanced ½ to 2⅝ ℔ cent., the latter in the common stock. The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed an increase in specie of £230,000. Since Wednesday £165,000 has been reported withdrawn on balance. The rate of discount remains 3 ℔ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase in specie of 14,425,000 francs.

The Sterling Exchange market was active and irregular throughout the week. Prices opened on Monday at a reduction of ½ cent. and were again marked down during the day to $4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 84 for demand. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the rates were advanced until $4 83½ for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand were posted nominally. At these quotations the market closed decidedly weak, with a concession of fully 1 cent on actual transactions. Bills were in abundant supply early in the week, but large purchases by some of the leading German and French bankers absorbed them, and the supply later running short caused the sharp advance which followed. The market is sensitive and quick to respond, either to over-supply or active demand, and at the close the light inquiry for bills rendered it probable that lower rates for sterling will prevail in the near future.

Government bonds were irregular within a narrow range of fluctuations. The new 4 ℔ cents. sold up to 104¾@104⅞, but subsequently declined ⅛ ℔ cent. The demand was rather less active than of late, but nevertheless the leading dealers reported a moderately active business in the new 4s, 4½s, 5s and 6s of 1881. The currency bonds continue scarce and are firmly held, the offerings being very light. In railroad mortgages the transactions were large, especially during the early portion of the week, when a buoyant tone characterized the dealings, and a higher range of prices prevailed. The advance ranged from ½ to 6½ ℔ cent., and was most marked in Houston and Great Northern and International Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts, Kansas and Texas, Erie, and C. C. and I. C. issues. Toward the close there was some reaction under sales to realize profits, but the final dealings showed some recovery. The high-priced issues generally made a further improvement, and the advance brought out offerings of only small amounts. In State bonds, the business was well distributed, and the dealings were quite large in amount. The chief activity was in Louisiana Consols, District of Columbia 3-65s, Virginia deferred, and North and South Carolinas.

The share market was fairly active throughout the week, and generally firm. The speculation in Erie attracted considerable attention, and, at intervals, the dealings in the stock were attended with much excitement. The upward movement in the shares was stimulated by various rumors, prominent among which was one to the effect that arrangements had been made between the Central and the Erie Company in regard to the distribution of freight traffic, calculated to prove of material advantage to the latter. Among other stocks prominent in the dealings were Lake Shore, Wabash, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Paul, the coal shares, and Pacific Mail. The trouble between the Pacific Mail Company and the Pacific railroads, which at the moment appears not likely to be capable of amicable adjustment, accounts for the pressure to sell Pacific Mail and the decline in the stock. The general market in the late dealings was rather weak on realizing sales, but toward the close a firmer feeling prevailed, accompanied by some recovery in prices.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb. 1, 1879.
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	104⅞	104⅝	100⅞
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107¼	106⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	104	104	106⅛
Adams Express	108	107	106
American Express	57⅞	55	49
Alton and Terre Haute	23	23	..
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	63	63	..
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42½	40⅞	35
American District Telegraph	72⅞	71¼	25
Boston Water Power	15⅞	12¼	
Boston Air Line	36	35	
Bur., C. R. and Northern	..	..	
Canton	62½	62	33
Canada Southern	71	70½	56
Climax Mining	3	3½	
Caribou Mining	5	4½	
Central Arizona	13¾	12	..
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	43¾	41	..
C., C., C. and I.	78¾	77½	44⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅞	21	..
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	31	30⅝	..
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25¼	23	..
C. C. and I. C.	25⅛	22⅝	6¼
Chic., Burlington and Quincy	152	146	116⅛
Chicago and Alton	108	107⅝	86
Chicago and Alton pref.	..	..	108
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.	52½	50	..
Chicago and North-west	91⅞	89	59
Chicago and North-west pref.	105⅞	104¼	84⅝
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	80⅞	78⅜	40⅞
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	103¼	102	82⅞
Chic., Rock Island and Pacific	150⅛	142	126⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	113	111⅛	92⅞
Consolidation Coal	32½	32	30⅝
Del., Lack. and Western	86⅞	83⅝	51⅞
Delaware and Hudson	77	74	41½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	42	37⅞	14⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	72⅝	67⅝	38⅝
Harlem	160	160	147
Homestake Mining	..	..	25
Houston and Texas	78⅞	75⅛	..
Illinois Central	104	103⅞	87⅝
Ind., Bloom. and W.	45¼	42	..
Ind., Cin. and Lafayette	7	4⅞	..
Kansas Pacific	95	94½	12
Lake Shore	104⅜	100⅞	72
Lake Erie and Western	32⅝	31	..
La Platte	6⅞	6⅜	..
Louisville and Nashville	135	121	..
Little Pittsburg	28	27⅛	..
Manhattan Railroad	54	50⅝	..
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	17¼	16	..
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	12½	11	..
Metropolitan Railroad	116⅝	113	..
Michigan Central	92⅞	89	88⅝
Mobile and Ohio	25	24⅜	..
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	49⅞	46⅞	6⅞
Morris and Essex	104⅞	102⅞	84
Nashville, Chat. and St. L.	88⅞	77⅞	..
New Central Coal	31⅞	30⅞	..
New-Jersey Central	82⅞	78⅞	42⅞
New-York Central	131⅞	129	..
New-York and New-Haven	159	158	161
New-York Elevated	124	123	142½
N. Y., Lake Erie and Western	48	44⅞	23⅞
N. Y., Lake Erie and W. pref.	73⅞	71	49⅞
Northern Pacific	34⅞	33	..
Northern Pacific pref.	59⅞	57	..
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	31⅞	9⅝
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	68	66⅞	..
Ontario Mining	..	..	39
Oregon R. and Nav.	110	106⅞	..
Pacific Mail	40⅞	37⅞	11⅞
Panama	182	178	128
Philadelphia and Reading	69⅞	68	..
Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago	117	114⅞	105¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	126	120	..
Quicksilver	20⅞	20	12⅞
Quicksilver pref.	67	65	34
Rensselaer and Saratoga	..	..	100
Standard Mining	32⅞	31⅞	..
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3⅜	2⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco	45⅝	42	3⅝
St. L. and S. F. pref.	58	54⅞	..
St. L. and S. F. 1st pref.	78	73⅞	..
St. L. and Iron Mountain	56⅞	55⅞	15⅞
St. P. and S. City	40⅞	36⅞	..
St. P. and S. City pref.	79	76⅞	..
Union Pacific	95⅞	93	64⅞
Wab., St. L. and P.	48	45⅞	..
Wab., St. L. and P. pref.	72⅞	67⅞	..
Wells-Fargo Express	102⅞	100⅞	98⅞
Western Union Telegraph	104⅞	103	101⅞
United States Express	49	48⅞	49⅞
Cedar Falls and Minn.	27⅞	24	..
Central Pacific	87	81⅞	..

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 31.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Adams Express			107½	108
American Express	56	56	56	57
Alton and Terre Haute	24¼	24¼	24	26
Alton and Terre H. pref.			62	64
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.			41⅜	42
American District Tel.	71¼	71¼	71¼	72
Boston Water Power	15	15	15	15¼
Canton	62½	62½	62	63
Canada Southern	71	70⅞	71	71¼
Climax Mining	3½	3½	3	3¼
C., C., C. and Ind.	78⅞	78¼	77⅞	78
Ches. and Ohio	21	21	21	21¾
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	30	30	29	31
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.			23	24
C. C. and I. C.	23⅞	22⅞	23	23⅛
Chic., Bur. and Quincy			146⅞	147
Chicago and Alton	107½	107⅛	107	107⅞
Chicago and Alton pref.			120	..
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	49⅞	49⅞	49	50
Chicago and North-west	90⅞	89	90⅞	90½
Chic. and North-west pref.			105	105½
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	79⅞	78⅞	79	79⅛
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	103	102	102⅞	103⅜
Chic., R. I. and P.			149½	150
Clev. and Pittsburg			113	113
Del., Lack. and Western	86⅞	85	85⅞	86
Delaware and Hudson	75⅞	74⅞	75⅞	76
Hannibal and St. Jo.	41	40	40¾	41
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref.	71⅞	70¼	71⅞	71⅝
Harlem			160	165
Houston and Texas	78⅞	77	78⅞	78
Illinois Central	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
Ind., B. and W.			41	41⅞
Ind., C. and Lafayette	5	4⅞	4	5
Kansas Pacific			92⅞	93
Keokuk and Des Moines			15	19¼
Keokuk and Des M. pref.			37⅞	40
Lake Shore	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Lake Erie and Western	31⅞	31	31	31¼
La Platte			6	6⅞
Louisville and Nashville	122¼	121¼	121	122
Little Pittsburg	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
Manhattan Railroad			52	53
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	16⅞	16¼	16	16⅞
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	12	11⅞	11	12
Metropolitan Railroad	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
Michigan Central	92⅞	91⅞	92	92⅞
Mobile and Ohio	25⅞	25⅞	25	25⅞
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	47⅞
Morris and Essex			103⅞	104
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞	85
New Central Coal	30⅞	30⅞	30	30⅞
New-Jersey Central	82⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
New-York Central	130⅞	129	130⅞	131
New-York Elevated	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	124
N. Y., Lake Erie and W.	48	47	47⅞	48
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	72⅞	71⅞	72⅞	72⅞
Northern Pacific	33⅞	33	33⅞	34
Northern Pacific pref.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	58
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	67⅞	67⅞	67	68
Ontario Mining			38	39
Oregon R. and Nav.	112	112	112	112½
Pacific Mail	39⅞	37⅞	38⅞	39
Panama			180	182½
Philadelphia and Reading	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
Pitts., Fort Wayne and C.			115	115⅞
Pullman Palace Car Co.	126	125	125	126
Quicksilver	20⅞	20	20⅞	20⅞
Quicksilver pref.	65⅞	65	65⅞	66
Standard Mining	32⅞	32	32⅞	32⅞
Sutro Tunnel	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
St. Louis and S. F.	45⅞	45	45⅞	46
St. Louis and S. F. pref.	58	57	58	58⅞
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	77	76	76	76⅞
St. Louis and Iron M.	56⅞	55⅞	56	56⅞
St. Paul and S. City	38	37	37	37⅞
St. Paul and S. City pref.	76⅞	76	76⅞	76⅞
Union Pacific	93⅞	93	92⅞	93
Wabash, St. L. and P.	46⅞	45⅞	46	46⅞
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	71⅞	69⅞	71	71⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	102	102	102	102⅞
Western Union Tel.	104	103⅞	103⅞	104
United States Express	48	48	47	48
Central Pacific	84⅞	83⅞	84	84⅞

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregated 2,375,500 shares, as against 1,730,520 shares last week, and 2,089,336 shares for the week ending Jan. 17.

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Jan. 31	$772,270,395
Balances for the week ending Jan. 31	28,490,316
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 24	743,126,031
Balances for the week ending Jan. 24	26,727,723
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 17	787,728,198
Balances for the week ending Jan. 17	27,535,948
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 10	657,695,260
Balances for the week ending Jan. 10	27,456,815
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 3	604,197,843
Balances for the week ending Jan. 3	28,677,967

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Saturday	$11,753,252
Corresponding week last year	6,264,730
Since Jan. 1	35,822,211
Corresponding period last year	17,712,435
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$6,744,879
Corresponding week last year	5,950,349
Since Jan. 1	17,430,859
Corresponding period last year	14,627,304
Exports of Gold and Silver.	
Week ending last Saturday	$104,642
Corresponding week last year	99,625
Since Jan. 1	760,930
Corresponding period last year	1,240,233
Receipts for Customs.	
Week ending last Saturday	$2,696,780
Corresponding week last year	2,512,059
Since Jan. 1 this year	12,307,104
Corresponding period last year	8,278,033
Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.	
Week ending last Saturday	$424,328
Corresponding week last year	561,189
Since Jan. 1 this year	6,718,710
Corresponding period last year	6,781,383

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

Latest Earnings Reported.	Week or Mo.	1879.	1878.
Ala. Gt. Southern	November	$49,600	$37,001
Atl. & Char. Air L.	November	84,871	74,673
Atl. & Gt. West.	November	403,380	342,433
Cairo & St. Louis	December	28,511	18,860
Carolina Central	December	49,080	37,779
Central Pacific	December	1,811,000	1,482,918
Ches. & Ohio	December	179,161	137,759
Chic., Bur. & Q.	November	1,327,679	1,399,081
Chic. & North-w.	December	1,312,300	1,050,533
Clev., Mt. V. & D.	December	35,479	30,076
Dakota Southern	November	19,020	23,686
Denv., S. P. & Pac.	November	133,077	....
Frank. & Kokomo	November	3,902	3,718
Gal., Har. & S. An.	November	135,716	146,406
Houston & Texas C.	November	422,303	403,133
Illinois Cen. (Ill.)	December	478,778	465,224
Illinois Cen. (Iowa)	December	128,877	118,327
Kansas Pacific	4th w'k Dec.	131,759	76,876
Mobile & Mont.	November	75,321	81,373
Nashv., Ch. & St. L.	November	174,245	156,994
N. Y., L. Erie & W.	November	1,515,835	1,381,391
Northern Pacific	December	108,818	62,470
Pad. & Elizabeth	December	37,557	25,607
Pad. & Memphis	December	21,293	18,166
Pennsylvania	December	2,493,925	2,605,296
Phila. & Erie	December	304,056	225,308
Phila. & Reading	December	1,442,597	881,656
St. L. & S. E. St. L.	3d w'k Dec.	18,439	17,370
Scioto Valley	December	30,379	20,133
Atchison & Neb.	3d w'k Jan.	8,095	8,065
Atch., Top. & S. F.	3d w'k Jan.	120,900	93,334
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	3d w'k Jan.	46,658	36,097
Cairo & St. Louis	1st w'k Jan.	4,849	3,576
Chicago & Alton	3d w'k Jan.	126,942	92,905
Chic., Cl., Dub. & M.	1st w'k Jan.	9,016	7,089
Chicago & East Ill.	3d w'k Jan.	19,813	15,108
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	3d w'k Jan.	169,000	137,517
Chic., St. P. & Min.	3d w'k Jan.	19,475	17,057
Chic. & W. Mich.	3d w'k Jan.	11,930	9,400
Clev., Mt. V. & Del.	1st w'k Jan.	7,014	5,491
Det., Lans. & L. M.	3d w'k Jan.	17,279	12,597
Dubuque & S. City	3d w'k Jan.	19,377	16,710
Flint & Pere Mar.	3d w'k Jan.	25,170	17,639
Grand Trunk	w'k end. Jan. 17	177,892	172,525
Great Western	w'k end. Jan. 16	88,763	74,904
Hannibal & St. Jo.	3d w'k Jan.	41,615	30,331
Ind., Bl. & W.	3d w'k Jan.	13,045	21,564
Int. & Gt. North.	3d w'k Jan.	40,376	30,908
K. C., Ft. S. & G.	3d w'k Jan.	15,819	13,021
K. C., Law. & So.	3d w'k Jan.	7,773	5,365
K. C., St. J. & C. B.	3d w'k Jan.	32,617	32,452
Little Rk. & F. S.	3 w'k in Jan.	20,503	9,610
Louis. & Nashv.	3d w'k Jan.	137,500	88,600
Minn. & St. Louis	3d w'k Jan.	9,314	3,387
Mo., Kan. & Texas	3d w'k Jan.	61,026	47,389
Mobile & Ohio	3d w'k Jan.	55,475	40,915
St. L., A. & T. H.	3d w'k Jan.	20,202	12,427
St. L., A. & T. H., brs.	3d w'k Jan.	12,460	12,768
St. L. & Iron Mt. & S.	3d w'k Jan.	154,100	95,960
St. L. & San Fran.	3d w'k Jan.	46,870	19,079
St. Paul & S. City	3d w'k Jan.	25,092	20,028
Tol., Peoria & War.	3d w'k Jan.	28,777	25,638
Union Pacific	12 days Jan.	299,000	322,000
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	3d w'k Jan.	198,828	145,421
Wisconsin Valley	3d w'k Jan.	4,815	2,004

A gratifying exhibit is made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in its twentieth annual statement, printed in another column. The assets of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1879, were $37,366,841 75, showing an increase of nearly $2,000,000. The new business during the past year aggregated $26,502,541, that being an increase of about $7,000,000 over the previous year. The sum of $4,988,871 09 was paid to policy-holders in 1879.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	14½	Cin., San. & Clev.	17½
Boston Land	10½	Eastern R. R.	37⅞
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	118	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	62
Atch. & Top. L. g. 7s	113	Calumet & Hecla	241
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	126	Copper Falls	6⅛
Atch. & Top. L. 8s	109	Duncan Silver	4⅛
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	91	Franklin	42¼
Hartford & Erie 7s	57½	International	60c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	136½	Pewabic	59
Boston & Albany R. R.	141	Quincy	42¼
Boston & Maine R. R.	119¾	Ridge	8⅛
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	140½	Silver Islet	21
Chi., C. Dub. & Minn.	59		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	19	Spirits Turp., bbls	210
Cotton, bales	1,741	Resin, bbls	1,578
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	50	Pitch, bbls	61
Eggs, pkgs	632	Oil, bbls	59
Flour, bbls	8,500	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,188
Corn-meal, bbls	309	Pork, pkgs	72
Corn-meal, bags	375	Cut-meats, pkgs	5,624
Wheat, bushels	18,450	Lard, tcs	577
Corn, bushels	28,300	Lard, kegs	200
Oats, bushels	10,510	Butter, pkgs	2,579
Rye, bushels	8,130	Cheese, pkgs	6,617
Malt, bushels	7,628	Dressed Hogs, No.	254
Barley, bushels	30,406	Spelter, pcs	853
Oat-meal, bags	1,610	Starch, pkgs	1,300
Grease, pkgs	125	Tallow, pkgs	293
Grass-seed, bags	307	Tow, bales	46
Hides, bales	54	Tobacco, hhds	180
Hops, bales	16	Whisky, bbls	229
Leather, sides	8,161	Wool, bales	11

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in more request and generally quoted firm.

COFFEE—Generally dull; quoted as before: 5,000 bags Rio by the Callisto sold on private terms; and the following amounts withdrawn from stock: 750 bags Santos per Sirius, 705 bags do. per Hosea, 2,309 bags Rio per City of Para, 1,000 bags do. per Amy A. Lane, 1,000 bags per Hugo, 2,693 bags per Olbers, 567 bags per Euclid, 2,000 bags per Sendemanten, 4,150 bags per City of Rio, 3,273 bags per John Sherwood.

COTTON—Option dealings reached a fair aggregate, and indicated a further improvement of about 7 points....A light call was noted for early deliveries, which were quoted up 1-16c. ℔ lb....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 132 bales, including 132 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅝c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 11-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13c.; Fair at 14⅝c.@14⅞c....And for forward delivery sales have been reported to-day of 134,000 bales, basis of Middling....Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 1879, 1,389,903 bales to Great Britain, and 712,738 bales to the Continent, against 1,120,614 bales to Great Britain, and 312,611 bales to the Continent same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
February	6,000	12.89@13.04
March	48,700	13.17@13.34
April	38,600	13.46@13.55
May	25,800	13.59@13.75
June	6,700	13.73@13.90
July	1,100	13.90@14.00
August	4,100	14.00@14.10

Transferable orders issued at 13.05.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
February	12.98@13.00	13.03@13.04
March	13.24@13.25	13.32@13.33
April	13.46@13.47	13.53@13.54
May	13.66@13.67	13.72@13.75
June	13.82@13.84	13.90@13.91
July	13.94@13.96	14.00@14.02
August	14.06@14.07	14.10@14.13

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

February	12.98	June	13.78
March	13.18	July	13.88
April	13.39	August	13.96
May	13.59		

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, which has been quoted generally depressed and more or less unsettled—the further weakening in prices of Wheat operating quite adversely on the market....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 800 bbls. low Extras for shipment, within the range of $5 25@$5 75 for very inferior to very choice, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; 1,000 bbls. Rejected Extra went on private terms, quoted at $4 85@$5; 850 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 10@$6 50 for fair to choice, mainly at $6 10@$6 25, and South American brands quoted at $6 25@$6 75, (the latter for strictly fancy,) and very inferior to fancy English brands at $5 25@$5 75; 1,450 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 40@$6 50, the latter for strictly choice, mainly at $5 50@$6 25; 1,300 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 25 for inferior to very choice, mostly at $6 10@$7;) 650 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 50@$8 65, the latter for fancy; 2,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 60@$7 50, mostly at $5 75@$7, (100 bbls. very good Michigan at $6 65;) 850 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 50@$8 50, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8;) 500 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 60@$5 25 for very inferior to choice Spring, and $4 70@$5 35 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat; equal to 850 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 75@$4 40 for poor to very choice Spring; $4@$4 50 for ordinary to strictly choice Winter, and $4 60@$4 75 for fancy do. (an extreme;) unsound and Sour Flour at from $3@$5 50, mostly Extra, at $4 25@$5 25....Southern Flour steady; 1,650 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras at $6 75@$7 50, of which 1,000 bbls. for shipment to South America at $7....RYE FLOUR in request with sales noted of 250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 90@$5 for good to choice Superfine State; fancy held higher....CORN-MEAL quiet to-day, with sales reported of 150 bbls. fair to fancy Yellow Western at $2 75@$3 10; Brandywine at $3 30@$3 35....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in light demand at former quotations....BUCKWHEAT very dull; quoted at about 80c.

GRAIN—A restricted business has been reported today in Winter grades of WHEAT, which have been again quoted lower, receding in the option line about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, and thus contributing to weaken the position for prompt deliveries, which yielded early in the day about ½c.@¾c. a bushel. Toward the close the inquiry developed more satisfactorily, and values rallied quite sharply, leaving off in most instances about up to the latest quotations of yesterday, but without much spirit apparent. The export movement was comparatively limited, having been checked partly by the spiritless tenor of the advices by cable, and, late in the afternoon, by the much more confident views of holders, especially of the favorite grades of No. 2 Red and No. 1 White. Spring Wheat was utterly devoid of animation. Early deliveries quoted weak and irregular. Options unsettled; bidding advanced, but without leading to business....Sales have been reported of 951,000 bushels, of which 111,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 27,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 40@$1 41, closing at $1 41 bid, afloat, (against $1 41½ last evening;) 104,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 40⅞@$1 41½, closing at $1 41 bid, (against $1 41½ yesterday;) 168,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 43⅛@$1 44⅛, closing at $1 44 asked and $1 43⅞ bid, (against $1 44⅞ yesterday;) 16,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 43, closing at $1 43 bid, (against $1 44⅛ yesterday;) 9,200 bushels ungraded White at $1 30@$1 38; 39,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 42½@$1 44¼, closing at $1 44 afloat bid, (against $1 44¼ afloat yesterday;) 88,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 43@$1 44⅛, closing at $1 44, (against $1 44⅛ yesterday;) 328,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 46⅛@$1 47⅛, closing barely steady at $1 47, (against $1 47⅛ yesterday;) 112,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 48⅛@$1 49⅛, closing at $1 49, (against $1 49 yesterday;) 24,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 48@$1 48⅞, closing at $1 48, (against $1 49 bid last evening;) 14,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 40@$1 41½; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Duluth Spring, hard, (to a local miller,) at $1 37; 4,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 29; 5,000 bushels ungraded Spring, in store, at $1 28....CORN has been very quiet for early delivery, the meagre offerings and further slight advance claimed by holders impeding operations. Options quite moderately sought after, closing generally a trifle lower....Sales have been reported of 138,000 bushels, (of which 34,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, prompt delivery, old crop, odd lots, at 62c.@62½c.; do., new crop, quoted at 62c. asked; New-York No. 2, February option, 16,000 bushels, at 59⅞c.@59⅞c., closing at 59⅞c. asked; do., March, 8,000 bushels, at 57⅞c., closing at 58c. asked and 57⅞c. bid; do., May, 56,000 bushels, at 54⅞c.@54⅞c., closing at 54⅞c. asked; New-York steamer Mixed, 9,600 bushels, at 62c.; do., February option, 16,000 bushels, at 58c.@58⅛c.; do., March, 8,000 bushels, at 56⅞c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 60c.@62c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, car lots, at 60c.; steamer Yellow, 2,000 bushels, at 62⅞c.; steamer White at 62c.@62⅞c.; Yellow Jersey at 58c.; White do. at 63c....RYE scarce and held above the views of buyers; boat-loads of prime State and No. 2 Western, afloat, held as high as 95c., with 93c. reported bid; a car-load of ungraded sold at 90c.; 3,600 bushels Canada, in bond, went at 95c....BARLEY without important inquiry; prices unaltered....BARLEY-MALT in moderate request; quoted steady for the better qualities; 12,000 bushels Canada, strictly prime to very choice, sold at $1 15@$1 30, cash and time....CANADA PEAS wholly nominal as to price here....OATS have been very tame to-day; offerings moderate; demand light; prices opened a trifle stronger for No. 1 White (which were exceptionally scarce and wanted;) quoted up ⅛c. a bushel, but at the close buyers, in most instances, had the advantage....Sales have been reported since our last of 86,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 700 bushels, at 50⅞c.; New-York No. 2 White, 5,300 bushels, at 49⅞c.@49c.; New-York No. 2 White, 2,400 bushels, at 48c.; New-York No. 2, quoted at 48⅞c.; New-York No. 2, 14,000 bushels, at 48⅞c.; do. February, quoted at 48⅞c. asked; New-York No. 3, 1,400 bushels, at 47⅞c.@48c.; White Western, ungraded, 3,500 bushels, at 49⅞c.@51⅞c.; Mixed do., 2,100 bushels, at 48c.@48⅞c.; White State, 2,100 bushels, at 51c.@52c.; Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 49⅞c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 49⅞c....FEED in demand and quoted firm to-day; 40 to 60 lb. at $19@$20, chiefly at $19 50....HAY and STRAW firm and in request....Prime to very choice CLOVER-SEED held confidently at the recently advanced quotations, and offered with reserve, checking business, though a fair demand noted.

HIDES—A weaker and very tame market has been reported in this connection....The week's receipts here have been 54,170 Hides and 121 bales do.; sales, 37,180 Hides and 77 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreesen, 11,995 Dry Buenos Ayres, 2,710 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, sold previous to arrival, and 3,600 Dry Bogota, 21 lb., at 20c., 60 days, as they run; 1,900 Dry Central American, 21 lb., part at 20c., 60 days, as they run; 1,990 Dry Mexican, 19 to 24 lb., and 950 Dry West India and Maracaibo, 20 to 24 lb., on private terms; 10,000 Dry Texas, 23 to 24 lb., part at 21c., 4 months, selected; 565 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb., at 21c., 60 days, selected; 1,600 Wet-salted New-Orleans and Texas Hides and Kips, 33 to 55 lb., on private terms; 750 Dry Havana, 46 lb., at 11⅛c.; 2,500 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9⅞c., cash; 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lb., and 27 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 lb., sold previous to arrival....Stock in first hands to-day, 96,900 Hides and 126 bales do., against 167,600 Hides and 978 bales do., same time last year.

LEATHER—A moderate degree of animation has been reported in the *general market*....Hemlock Sole has met with a fair sale, but buyers have had the advantage as to prices....Oak Sole has been moderately sought after and quoted weak; Union crop inactive and a shade easier....Upper Leather has been moderately dealt in within our previous range....Morocco Leather quiet, but quoted about as before....Harness Leather in light request....The week's receipts of Sole have been 56,696 sides and 2,242 bales do.; exports, 29,192 sides, including 24,390 sides to England and 690 sides to the Continent....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock—Light, 26c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@27c. for California, and 25c.@26c. for common Hide product; medium, 26c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@27c. for California, and 23½c.@26c. for common Hide; heavy, 27c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@27c. for California, and 23c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 23½c.@26c.; poor do., 20c.@21c....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 43c.@44c.; Middle Backs, 42c.@43c.; Light Crop, 38c.@40c.; Middle Crop, 38c.@40c.; Heavy Crop, 37c.@38c....Export and jobbing Leather, heavy, 26c.@27½c....Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 30c.@34c.; do. Oak, 30c.@36c.

MOLASSES—Quiet but steady.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very quiet; Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 52½@$1 55, and other good grades proportionately....TAR dull at $1 90@$2....CRUDE PITCH at $2....SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE inactive, with merchantable quoted at the close at 39½c.@40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in less request, quoted for forward delivery here at 7½c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@13c. for standard to fancy brands....Crude at 7c.@7⅞c., in shipping order here....Naptha at 6⅞c.@7c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅞c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅞c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 75,000 bbls. here, and 522,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 08⅞@$1 11⅞, closing at $1 10 bid.

PROVISIONS—HOG PRODUCTS have been quoted higher on a moderately active demand....MESS PORK has been in light request for prompt delivery; quoted at the close of 'Change at $12 62½ for ordinary brands of old Mess....Other kinds neglected....And in the option line, Mess Pork moderately sought after at an advance of 10c.@15c., closing at $13 10 for new, January; $13 10 for February, and $13 10 for March, and $13 15@$13 20 for April....DRESSED HOGS in demand, with City quoted at 6⅞c.@6⅞c., and Pigs at 6⅞c. Western at 5⅞c....CUT-MEATS selling moderately at former rates; sales of 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 7⅞c.@7⅞c....BACON quiet; Long Clear quoted at $7 30, and Short Clear at $7 40; sales of 100 bxs. Short Clear at $7 40....Western Steam LARD has been in fair request, for early delivery, and quoted dearer....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 500 tcs. at $7 90 for new, and 100 tcs., off quality, at $7 50, closing for contract at $7 90 for new....And in the option line, business in Western Steam Lard has been to a fair aggregate, with February quoted at the close at $7 90 for new; March, $7 92½ for new; April at $8 02½; May at $8 10@$8 12½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs. new, February, at $7 90; 5,250 tcs. March, at $7 90@$7 95 for new; 4,750 tcs. April, new, at $8@$8 05; 750 tcs. for May at $8 10@$8 12½; 750 tcs. year option at $7 37½....City Steam Lard in demand; quoted at the close at $7 85, with sales reported of 130 tcs. at $7 85. Oil No. 1 City, 50 tcs. sold at $7 50....Refined Lard quiet to-day; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8 22½, and 500 tcs. sold....BEEF and BEEF HAMS inactive at former figures....Sales of 60 bbls. Beef Hams at $17....BUTTER and CHEESE moderately active within our previous range....EGGS in rather slack demand at from 12c.@17c. for good to fancy marks....TALLOW steady, with sales reported of 115,000 lb. at 6⅞c....STEARINE quiet. City quoted at 8⅞c., and Western at 7⅞c.@8c.; sales of 100 tcs. choice Western at 8c.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair request at previous prices....Receipts for the week, 54 bales....Sales reported of 1,500 lb. Angostura, 2,000 lb. Matamoros, 3,000 lb. Truxillo, and 6,000 lb. Mexican, on private terms....Goat have been in quite moderate demand and reported weaker....Receipts, 968 bales; sales, 100 bales Mexican, 150 bales Curacoa, 31 bales Oajaca, and 56 bales Texas, on private terms....We quote Deer (more or less nominal) thus: Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Guatemala, 50c.; Honduras, 50c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Central America, 45c.@50c.; Para, 47½c.@50c.; Angostura, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoros, Texas, &c., 42½c.@45c....And Goat thus: Tampico, 56c.; Matamoros, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.@51½c.; Curacoa, 51c.@52½c.; Cape, 32½c.@35c.; Madras, ℔ skin, 55c.@60c.; Patna, 37½c.@40c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c.; do. Goat, 75c.@85c.

SUGARS—Raw very quiet; quoted at 7⅞c.@7⅞c. for fair to good Refining. Sales reported of only 170 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅞c., and 138 bxs. Molasses stock at 7c....Refined Sugars dull; quoted steady.

WHISKY—Very quiet; quoted at $1 13.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been generally very slow to-day, but rates have varied little, the advantage continuing in favor of shippers....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d., nearly all of it through freight at the latter rate, (6,000 bales via New-York;) 850 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) chiefly at 1s. 9d.; 3,600 sacks Flour and Meal at 15s.@16s. 3d., and chiefly through freight, with room for Wheat, quoted at 3d. ℔ bushel; 700 pkgs. Butter and 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 2,250 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at from 15s.@17s. 6d., (in good part through freight,) by outport steamers quoted by local steamers at 17s. 6d.;) 175 tcs. and bbls. Provisions at 3s. 6d.@4s., and 2s. 9d.; Leather quoted at 30s.; equal to 450 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, at 17s. 6d.@20s., and Measurement Goods at 15s.@22s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 17s. 6d.@20s.; Grape Sugar at 20s.; Syrup at 20s.; 650 bbls. Apples, in lots, at 2s. 6d.; 150 bbls. Oysters at 3s. 6d.; Tobacco quoted at 20s., and by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 15s., and of Measurement Goods in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d., chiefly at 12s. 6d.; also, a British ship and an American bark, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, on the basis of 11-32d. ℔ lb....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour, (of through freight) at 2s. 1½d., (forward shipment;) 2,250 sacks Flour and Meal (mostly through freight) at 17s. 6d., mainly at 18s. 9d.; 5,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. ℔ bushel; 500 pkgs. Butter and 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 25s.@30s., nearly all at 30s.; small lots of Provisions at 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton; do. in tcs. and bbls. at 3s. 9d. ℔ tierce, and 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; small lots of Apples at 2s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 20s.; Tobacco at 20s.@22s. 6d.; Hops at 1d. ℔ lb.; 100 tons Heavy Goods at 20s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; and by sail, Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.; and small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s.; and 500 bbls. Resin on private terms, quoted at 1s. 9d. asked....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,400 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d.; 4,100 sacks Flour and Meal at 22s. 6d., (mostly through freight;) small lots of Butter and 1,100 bxs. Cheese, in lots at 32s. 6d.; equal to 150 tons Provisions at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton, and 4s. 6d. ℔ tierce, (mainly through freight;) small lots of Heavy Goods at 20s.; 1,600 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s. ℔ ton; (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton;) Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Tobacco at 30s.; 700 bbls. Apples at 4s. Also, a British ship, 1,178 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at current rates....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 100 pkgs. Butter and small lots of Cheese at 35s.; small lots of Bacon at 30s., and Measurement Goods at 20s.@30s....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A British ship, 1,196 tons, and a British bark, 939 tons, with Deals, from St. John, on private terms; quoted at 35s. ℔ standard, and 60s. asked....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Swedish bark, 494 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 4s. 3d., (quoted in the local market as 4s. for average carriers, but without important inquiry.)...FOR HAVRE—By steam, small lots of Provisions at 30s., 60 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and small lots of Measurement Goods at 33s. 6d.@35s....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, small lots of Heavy Goods at 30s. ℔ ton....FOR LISBON—A Norwegian bark, 407 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain in ship's bags, at 11⅛d., and general cargo (complete loading.)...FOR OPORTO—A Portuguese bark, 274 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on owner's account....FOR SPANISH PORTS—Two foreign barks, with extra Heavy Pipe Staves, from New-Orleans, on the basis of $90....FOR THE EAST INDIES DIRECT—A British steamship, (to arrive here from an outport,) hence, with about 60,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....FOR PORT NATAL—A Swedish brig, 329 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at current rates....FOR RIO JANEIRO—A British bark, 356 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at £450....FOR ASPINWALL—A Russian brig, 370 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 25....FOR HAVANA—A British bark, 513 tons, with Ice and Empty Hogsheads, from Boston, at $1 50 and 90c....FOR CARDENAS—An American schooner, 424 tons, with Empty Hogsheads, from Baltimore, at 95c.; an American brig and schooner, with do., from Philadelphia, at current rates....FOR CIENFUEGOS AND BACK TO PHILADELPHIA—A British bark, 477 tons, on the basis of $4 75 for Sugar....FOR MANZANILLA—A Norwegian brig, 291 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2, and back to a port north of Hatteras, with Sugar, at $3 50....FOR THE NORTH SIDE OF CUBA—An American schooner, with Lumber, from Machias, at $5....FOR A CUBAN PORT DIRECT—An American bark, 528 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $1 25....FOR ARROYO AND BACK—An American schooner, 365 tons, on the basis of 37½c. for Sugar and $2@$2 50 for Molasses (on and under deck.)...FOR PONCE, P. R.—A British brig, 114 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $700....FOR JAMAICA—An American schooner, 301 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,050....FOR ST. KITTS—An American schooner, 111 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 55c., and another, 102 tons, hence, with do., at 60c., (the latter with privilege of Nevis.)...FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—Two British schooners, hence, with Coal, at 80c....FOR PORTS NORTH OF HATTERAS—Two British steam-ships, with Sugar, from HAVANA, reported at $3....FOR GALVESTON—A schooner, 325 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $3....FOR NEW-ORLEANS—The schooner 571 tons, hence, with general cargo, mentioned in our last, gets $1,500; a bark, 477 tons, with Iron Pipe, (as bulk of cargo,) from Philadelphia, at $5; a schooner, 82 tons, with general cargo, from do., at current rates....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner with Hay, from Belfast, at $6 ℔ ton; another, 414 tons, with do., from Rockport, at $1,000....FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—A schooner, with Guano, from Weymouth, at $1 50....FOR PHILADELPHIA—An American schooner, 393 tons, with Molasses, from Cardenas, at $2 75; a brig, with Bones, from Galveston, at $6 75 ℔ ton; a schooner, 325 tons, with Lumber, from Apalachicola, at $8 50; another, with do., from Savannah, at $6 50....FOR BOSTON—A brig and five schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 40@$1 50; six schooners, with do., from Baltimore, at $1 90@$2 12½; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 75....FOR BRISTOL, R. I.—A schooner, with Coal, from Elizabethport, at 85c. ℔ ton....FOR PROVIDENCE—A schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $1 75....FOR PERTH AMBOY—A schooner, 212 tons, with Oak Ties, from James River, at 20c....FOR NEW-YORK—A British and an American bark, 361 and 717 tons, with Iron, from Liverpool, reported (as recent contracts) at $475 and $300; an American schooner, with Logwood, from Hayti, reported at $4 75; a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Wool—The market during the week was much excited, and prices again advanced with large sales of both domestic and foreign, the total transactions amounting to 4,941,430 lb.; there was more or less speculation, but the bulk of the sales were to manufacturers. If it were not for the extreme views of holders, the sales of the past week would have been the largest on record. All available and desirable lots on spot and to arrive are taken at current rates, and prices will probably still further advance. The sales of Washed Fleeces the past week were large, amounting to 352,000 lb., and the stocks of which are much broken and round lots difficult to find, except at an advance of 3c.@5c. ℔ lb. The demand for Delaine and Combing was good. Fall California Wool was in better demand, the sales for the week being 365,000 lb. at 30c.@42c., an advance in some instances of 2c. from the highest sales previously reported. There is no Spring Wool of any consequence on the market. The other sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia X, XX, and No. 1, at 50c.@57c.; Michigan X and medium at 50c.@55c.; medium and No. 1 Wisconsin at 53c.; New-York No. 1 at 48⅞c.@55c.; Indiana No. 1 at 50c.; Washed Fleeces at 45c.@49c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 50c.@58c.; Unwashed Combing at 40c.@53c.; Oregon, Eastern, and Valley at 32c.@44c.; Texas at 32c.@36⅞c.; medium Missouri at 45c.; medium Kentucky at 48c.; Territory at 28c.@42⅞c.; Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces at 42⅞c.; super and X pulled at 45c.@58c.; Tub-washed at 50c.@60⅞c.; scoured at 50c.@87⅞c. Transactions in foreign comprise upward of 2,000,000 lb. for the week; Australian, to arrive, selling at 50c.@52⅞c.; Montevideo at 38c.@40c., and English Combing at 47⅞c.@57c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 22; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 19⅞@$1 19⅞, February; $1 21 March; No. 3 do., $1 04@$1 04⅞. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 36⅞c.@37c., cash and February; 41⅞c. May. Oats irregular; Fresh 32⅞c.; Regular 32⅞c., cash and February; 37⅞c.@37⅞c., May. Rye firmer at 75c.@75⅞c. Barley firmer at 80c.@82c. Pork active, firm, and higher at $12 35, cash and February; $12 52⅞@$12 55, March; $12 67⅞@$12 70, April. Lard $7 37⅞, cash and February; $7 47⅞@$7 50, March; $7 57⅞@$7 60, April. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, $4 20; Short Rib, $6 45; Short Clear, $6 65. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Eggs weak; Fresh 14c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 105,500 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 98,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Flour easier and unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 21⅞, cash; $1 20⅞@$1 21⅞, February; $1 24⅞@$1 25⅞, March; $1 27⅞@$1 28⅞, April; $1 28⅞@$1 29⅞, May; No. 3 do. $1 17 bid. Corn lower at 33⅞c., cash; 33⅞c.@34c., February; 35c.@35⅞c., March; 37⅞c.@38⅞c., May; 38⅞c., June. Oats lower at 35c.@35⅞c., cash; 35⅞c.@36c., February; 36⅞c., March. Rye firm at 80c. asked. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 07. Pork lower; jobbing at $12 65@$12 70. Lard dull at 7⅞c. asked. Bulk-meats higher; Shoulders, $4@$4 10; Clear Rib, $6 45@$6 55; Clear Sides, $6 60@$6 70. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, $7 50@$7 55. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 151,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 28; receipts, 430 bushels; shipments, 3,700 bushels. Corn heavy at 42c. Oats nominally unchanged at 40c. Rye dull at 86c. Barley dull at 88c. Pork dull and unchanged at $12 75@$13. Lard in good demand at 7⅞c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, $6 60; Clear Sides, $6 70. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7⅞c.; Clear sides, 7⅞c. Green-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky active and firm at $1 05. Butter quiet and unchanged; choice Western Reserve, 23c.@25c.; choice Central Ohio, 17c.@20c. Sugar firm; hards, 10c.@10⅞c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@8⅞c. Hogs steady and firm; common, $3 50@$4 30; light, $4 35@$4 55; packing, $4 45@$4 65; butchers', $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 655 head; slaughtered during the week, 22,460 head; since Nov. 1, 450,426 head, against 592,365 head for the same time the previous year.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—Flour firmer but unchanged. Wheat opened firm, advanced ⅛c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Hard, $1 20⅞; do. Soft, $1 19⅞; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot, $1 18⅞; February, $1 18⅞; March, $1 19⅞; No. 3 do., $1 05; No. 4, do., 93⅞c.; Rejected do., 90c. Corn quiet and weaker at 37c. for No. 2. Oats quiet and weaker at 32⅞c. for No. 2. Rye quiet and unchanged at 74c. for No. 1. Barley stronger; No. 2 Spring, 73c.@72⅞c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork quiet at $12 40, cash; $12 55, March. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 40, cash; $7 50, March. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 50. Dressed Hogs firmer at $4 90@$4 95. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—Flour in good demand; market steady; sales, 750 bbls. White, $6 25. Wheat dull and heavy; Extra White Michigan, nominal; No. 1 do., $1 23; February, $1 23⅞; March, $1 27⅞; April, $1 30; May, $1 31⅞; Milling No. 1, nominal. Corn firm; No. 1 Yellow, 46c.; High Mixed, 44c.; No. 1 Mixed, 44c.; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅞c. Oats very firm and in active demand; No. 1 White, 41⅞c.@41⅞c.; No. 2 White, 40c.; No. 1 Mixed, 40⅞c.; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. Clover-seed dull; prime nominal at $4 65@$4 70. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 15@$5 20. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 2,900 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 900 bushels; Oats, 2,300 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; sales 800 bushels No. 1 Spring Duluth at $1 35. Corn dull and unchanged; sales 400 bushels of No. 2 Mixed Western at 48⅞c. Oats in fair demand; sales 800 bushels at 41c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye inactive. Railroad Freights to New-York steady; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11⅞c.; Oats, 8c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 1,800 bushels; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 1,100 bushels; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 10,500 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; market steady, with a good demand; mixed packing, $4 25@$4 50; light, $4 35@$4 50; choice heavy, $4 55@$4 65; good clearance made. Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 4,000 head; shipping steady, with a good demand, at $3 70@$5 20; butchers' sold freely; Cows, $2@$3 50; Bulls, $2 20@$3; Oxen, $2 90@$4; Calves, $3 60@$5 25; Cherokees, $3@$3 50; feeders and stockers, $2 60@$4; all sold, and market closed firm. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market firmer and more active at $4 30@$5 60.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat quiet but steady; White and Red State, $1 35. Corn quiet but steady; Western mixed, 58c. Barley steady and unchanged; No. 1 bright Canada held at $1; No. 1 Canada, 85c.@87c.; No. 2 Canada, 75c.@78c. Rye quiet. Corn-meal in fair demand, but at lower rates; bolted, $23; unbolted, $22; Mill-feed scarce and firm; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$21. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Barley, 2,050 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 720 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Lumber, 48,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Wheat dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; No. 2 Red Winter, February, $1 27⅞; March, $1 30⅞; April, $1 33⅞; May, $1 35⅞; Western Amber, $1 27; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 30. Corn dull; High Mixed, 41c.; No. 2, spot, 40⅞c.; May, 44⅞c.; No. 2 White, 45⅞c.; Rejected, 40c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed—Prime, $4 70. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn quiet; White, 46c.; Mixed, 42c. Oats quiet; White, 40c.; Mixed, 39c. Rye lower at 86c. Pork quiet at $13 50. Lard steady; choice Leaf, tierce, 8⅞c.; do. keg, 9c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4⅞c.@4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 6⅞c.@6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@7c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7⅞c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@7⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9⅞c.@10⅞c. Whisky firm at $1 02.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31.—Hogs active and firm; light shipping, $4 20@$4 35; packing, $4 30@$4 45; butchers' to select, $4 45@$4 60; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Cattle in good demand, but unchanged; supply so small that scarcely anything was doing; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 250 head. Sheep firm and unchanged; receipts, 950 head; shipments, 300 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31.—Corn quiet and weak at 55c.@56c. Corn-meal higher at $2 25@$2 30. Pork quiet and weak; old, $12@$13 25; new, $13 50. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7⅞c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. Bran easier at 82⅞c.@85c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, $2 50 ℔ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 83.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; Standard White, 9⅞c.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 31.—Whisky dull at $1 05⅞.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Cotton strong; held higher; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 6,559 bales; gross, 6,793 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,556 bales; coastwise, 1,962 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; last evening, 5,200 bales; stock, 386,667.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet but strong; asking higher; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 701 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,047 bales; to the Continent, 2,100 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 50,403 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,338 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,400 bales; coastwise, 2,061 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 71,213 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,572 bales; gross, 1,572 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 205 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 67,614 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,345 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,403 bales; sales, 3,450 bales; stock, 79,962 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 31.—Cotton firm, held higher; Middling, 12⅞c.; receipts, 3,517 bales; shipments, 3,000 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 122,934 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 31:

L. J. & I. Phillips, partition sale, James Armstrong, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 109.4 by 19.6 by 108.5, No. 308 Madison-st., south side, 125.4 feet west of Gouverneur-st., for $3,650, to J. S. Routh, and the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 96.2, No. 75 East 3d-st., north side, 365 feet east of 2d-av., for $7,150, to Charles Hahn.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, John C. Connor, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 106.6, No. 134 East 12th-st., south side, 109 feet west of 3d-av., for $5,000, to Henry A. Cram and another, as Executors and plaintiffs.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Henry Brewster, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, No. 428 East 113th-st., south side, 247.2 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,200, to G. V. Rockwell.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, was $155,238, as against $374,205, the figures for the week ending Jan. 24. The aggregate sales for the month of January reached the sum of $898,284, as against $1,584,454 for December.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 64 West 53d-st., west of 5th-av., for $30,500, to A. H. Brown; also, similar house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 768 Madison-av., near 66th-st., for $28,500, to Thomas Hendley.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 2.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 16.11 by 49.11, No. 80 Bayard-st., north side, 56 feet west of Mott-st.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story frame and brick buildings, with lots, each 31 by 70.6, Nos. 421 and 423 East 10th-st., north-west corner of Dry Dock-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 547 West 29th-st., north side, 191.8 feet east of 11th-av.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 1 East 49th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, foreclosure sale, William Irwin, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 181 East 80th-st., north side, 116.8 feet west of 3d-av.

By Bernard Smyth, partition sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 93d-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Wells, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame building, stable, &c., with plot of land 100.11 by 170, on Lexington-av., south-east corner of 125th-st.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, G. W. West, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 21.4 by 45.2, irregular, No. 21 Hudson-st., west side, 98.2 feet south of Duane-st., and two three-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 421 West 36th-st., north side, 475 feet east of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, W. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 82.10, No. 237 West 19th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 7th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of the three and four story brick buildings, with lots together in size 57.2 by 92, irregular, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 East 20th-st., north side, 138 feet east of 5th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gumbleton, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 94.6 on Boulevard, east side, 51.2 feet north of 81st-st.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, F. A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11, Nos. 421 and 423 East 122d-st., north side, 254.7 feet east of 1st-av.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 119 Mulberry-st., west side, 125 feet south of Hester-st. Also, partition sale, T. B. Westbrook, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 513 3d-av., east side, 74.1 feet north of 34th-st.; also, the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.5 by 98.9, No. 345 Lexington-av., east side, 133 feet north of 39th-st.; also, the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 116 East 40th-st., south side, 240 feet east of 4th-av., and a plot of land 50 by 118 by 50 by 116, on Prospect-av., west side, 579.4 feet north of John-st., Fordham.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 231 and 233 East 35th-st., north side, 220 feet west of 2d-av.

By A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, E. Logan, Jr., Referee, of the two two-story frame dwellings and two-story frame stable, with two lots each 25 by 100.11, Nos. 319 to 323 East 115th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 2d-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. G. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 108, on Fitch-st., north side, near Washington-av., West Farms.

Friday, Feb. 6.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Lester W. Clark, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.2 by 55, on Lexington-av., north-west corner of 81st-st.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, John P. Adams, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 90, on Boulevard, east side, 26.10 feet north of 100th-st.

By C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 61.4 by 150, on Franklin-av., east side, part of Lots Nos. 101 and 104 on a map of Morrisania.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 242 East 51st-st., south side, 160 feet west of 2d-av.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, No. 586 Lexington-av., west side, 80.5 feet south of 52d-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

Lexington-av., w. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 17x72.10 2-7; Jacob Shipsey to Mary E. Bouchelle	$11,000
Prospect-av., e. s., 172 ft. s. e. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100; John P. Miller, Executor, &c., to Josiah H. Sprague	900
Forsyth-st., No. 120, 25x100; John G. Henry and wife to Charles Rothweiler	10,000
Forsyth-st., No. 72, 25x100.5; Emma Floring to William H. Silberhorn and another	7,500
Pine-st., No. 34, 21.3x55.6x20.10x56.9; Daniel H. Baldwin and wife to Eliza L. W. Stevens	47,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 55.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 20x80; Mary Field and husband to Jesse Baldwin	9,000
10th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 98th-st., 24.8x100; Francis Cook and wife to Ernst Wettersten	14,225
10th-av., s. w. corner of 165th-st., 49.5x100; Bradish Johnson to John H. Tietjen	10,750
2d-av., n. e. corner of 84th-st., 100x100; Max Danziger and wife to Israel Casper	20,000
69th to 70th st., from tracks of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, across 12th-av., to bulkhead line in Hudson River, half interest; Matilda E. Coddington to William H. Vanderbilt	32,000
Mott-av., w. s., 298 ft. n. of 150th-st., 40x132.3 irregular; Henry L. Morris and wife to Ellen Sharkey	2,500
3d-av., w. s., 20.1 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x17.6; Arthur Johnes, Referee, to William E. H. Moore	4,900
6th-av., w. s., 30.9 ft. n. of Carmine-st., 26x70; G. H. Starr, Referee, to Philip M. Smith	10,900
1st-av., w. s., 72.1½ ft. s. of 4th-st., 24.2x100x24.1x100.1½; Joseph M. Olmcis and wife to Philipina Ries	nom.
Same property; Philipina Ries and husband to August Gindler	18,000
114th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; John J. Taylor to William H. Scott	nom.
Same property; George M. Van Dulip and wife to William H. Scott	nom.
4th-st., s. s., 239.1 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9½x96.2; Elizabeth Koehler and others to Sarah Brown	nom.
Same property; Sarah Brown and husband to Abraham Wertheimer and wife	9,000
31st-st., No. 436 East, 25x102.2; George Engelhart and wife to Catherine Cullen	12,000
39th-st., No. 32 East, 21.9x98.9; William E. Treadwell and wife to James M. Jackson	15,000
46th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x104; J. H. Whitehead and wife to Ella V. Lindley	7,000
62d-st., n. s., 197 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; Thomas G. Barry, Referee, to Joseph Hanlon	4,425
60th-st., s. s., 458.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x77.4; Mamie Costello, Executrix, &c., to Emanuel Nentine	5,800
60th-st., s. s., 241.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x77.4; James Brady to Charles F. Williams	8,500
69th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x77.4; James Brady to Candido F. Valdes	8,750
53d-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40.0½x100.5; Clara Oppenheimer and husband to H. Bohlmann	8,000
73d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Joseph Schwendinger to Eliza Guggenheimer	10,600
71st-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100; James K. Paulding and wife to Gideon Fountain	6,250
58th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.5; James Rue and wife to Adelaide O. Gill	11,250
70th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5; William H. Scott and wife to Alfred B. Scott and another	12,000
70th-st., s. s., 279.11 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.9x100.5; A. Erba, Referee, to Addison Brown	15,000
70th-st., s. s., 260.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.9x100.5; Same to Same	14,500
70th-st., s. s., 240.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.9x100.5; Same to Same	14,500
70th-st., s. s., 220.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.9x100.5; Same to Same	14,500
50th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 23.1x100.5; J. A. Hadden and wife to Michael Coleman	77,500
120th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; Henry Eckstein and wife and another to Bridget Daly	2,000
109th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10½; Joseph Lawler and wife to Hugh Reilly	2,400
55th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; William C. Lester and wife to Ashbel H. Barney	14,000
59th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Laura M. Emmet and others, Executors, &c., to Henry J. Burchell	8,300
80th-st., s. s., 147.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2 irregular; Margaret Davis and husband to J. Bormann and another	4,500
59th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; H. J. Burchell and wife to Rector, &c., of St. Thomas's Church	6,800

LEASE RECORDED.

Astor, J. J., to J. W. Ringshauser; s. s. 5th-st., 325 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x96.2, 25 years, for annual rent of	$380

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bormann, J., and wife to Margaret Davis; s. s. 80th-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years	$2,500
Bouchelle, Mary E., and husband to J. Shipsey; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 79th-st., 3 years	5,500
Burchell, H. J., to James C. Fargo; n. s. 59th-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years	4,000
Burke, Edward, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nos. 3 and 5 Washington-st., (instrument recorded Jan. 30, but suppressed,) 1 1-3 years	8,000
Casper, I., to M. Danziger; 2d-av., n. e. corner of 84th-st., 6 months	7,500
Cornell, Mary, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 244 West 53d-st., 1 1-3 years	3,000
Daly, Bridget, to H. Eckstein; n. s. 120th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year	1,500
Demorest, William J., to L. Curtis, Executor, &c.; s. s. 14th-st., e. of 6th-av., 5 years	15,900
Dewey, Isabella M., and husband to the Harlem Library; s. s. 128th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years	5,000
George, Christina D. E., and husband to Emma Gayner; w. s. 3d-av., s. of 163d-st., 3 years	4,000
Gindler, A., to Philipina Ries; w. s. 1st-av., n. of 4th-st., 2 mortgages, 7 years, total	14,000
Haim, Magdalena, to C. King; w. s. 28th-st., e. of 7th-av., 5 years	5,000
Hawes, Madeline E., to J. Bolson; n. s. 123d-st., e. of 1st-av., 6 months	5,000
Jackson, J. M., to J. Carr and another, Executors, &c.; No. 33 East 39th-st., 3 years	7,500
Larocque, Elizabeth, and others, to A. H. Sands, Trustee; n. s. Charles-st., w. of Waverley-place	3,454
McKim, J., and wife to Elenore Jahl; No. 336 East 58th-st., 3 years	3,500
Mackey, O., and wife to Thomas L. Preston; s. s. 60th-st., w. of Broadway, 3 years	2,900
Moore, William E. H., to Eliza Farnham; w. s. 3d-av., s. of 43d-st., 1 year	4,000
Muller, Louisa, to E. Gall; s. s. 7th-st., e. of Avenue C, 10 years	3,500
Ringshauser, Sophia, and husband to Katharina Altenbrand; s. s. 5th-st., e. of Avenue A, 1 year	2,000
Rothweiler, C., to J. G. Henry; No. 120 Forsyth-st., 3 years	2,000
Rue, J., and wife to A. E. Ems; n. s. 58th-st., w. of 7th-av., 1 year	4,000
Scott, A. B., and another to William H. Scott; s. s. 70th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years	4,000
Sharkey, Ellen, to H. L. Morris; w. s. Mott-av., n. of 150th-st., 1 year	2,500
Sprague, J. N., and wife to Margaret Dennerlein, Prospect-st., near Courtlandt-av., 3 years	600
Stevens, Eliza L. W., and husband to F. P. J. Goddard and another, Trustees; No. 34 Pine-st., 3 years	20,000
Tietjen, J. H., to J. H. G. Hildebrand; s. w. corner of 10th-av. and 165th-st., 5 years	7,000
Volk, F. L., and wife to Abby S. Barker; n. s. 38th-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years	3,000
Wertheimer, A., and wife to Sarah Brown; bond to secure payment within 5 years of	3,000
Same to Same; s. s. 4th-st., e. of Avenue B, 5 years	3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Atwood, Thomas L., Executor, &c., to M. C. Belknap	$15,000
Casper, I., to M. Danziger	2,500
Douglass, William O., to C. A. Buddensick	1,150
Dry Dock Savings Institution to Elizabeth Gall	7,000
Harmon, Alexander G., and another, Executors, &c., to F. D. Harmon, Guardian, &c.	nom.
Jackson, J. M., to Catherine L. Spencer	5,000
Schaible, J., to Mary C. Simonson	2,000
Simonson, Mary C., to Lehue Clark	2,081
Wood, Antoinette E., to the German Savings Bank, two assignments, total	18,077

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY FULL FRONT (200 feet) for sale on 3d-av.; 97th to 98th st.; price, $55,000. Also two lots on Park-av., and one adjoining on 80th-st.; terms easy. CHARLES APPLEBY, No. 336 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square Station,) or No. 31 Union-square.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A piece of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 26x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 37x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 12, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—MAIDEN-LANE—SIX-STORY STORE, No. 76 Maiden-lane. E. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST 38TH, ON MURRAY Hill, close to 5th-av.; strictly first-class full-size dwelling. JOHN S. MATHEWS, No. 20 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-SQUARE, EXTRA SIZE house and stable. E. A. YOUNG, 20 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR MANUFACTORIES, chemical works, &c., blocks of lots, with bulkhead water-front, on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn. E. A. YOUNG, 20 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at auction
THURSDAY, Feb. 5,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Supreme Court partition sale.
No. 513 THIRD-AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Elegant five-story and basement brown-stone flat and store. Lot 24.8x100.
No. 345 LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEAR FORTIETH-STREET.—Handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone residence. Lot 20.5x98.9.
No. 116 EAST FORTIETH-STREET, NEAR PARK-AVENUE.—Superb three-story high-stoop brick house. Lot 20x98.9.
FORDHAM.—Fine building plot, 50x118, on west side Prospect-av., opposite Jacob-st.
T. BEEKMAN WESTBROOK, Esq., Referee.
W. McDERMOTT, Esq., Attorney, 31 Pine-st.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF GRAND AND CENTRE STS.
HUGH N. CAMP will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1880, at 12 o'clock, the three two-story and attic brick buildings, covering lot 26x75, north-west corner Grand and Centre sts.
For maps and particulars, apply to Messrs. HALL, BROWN & WESTCOTT, No. 115 Broadway, or Auctioneer, No. 153 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house to let, Madison-av., near 50th-st.; splendid order; rent low; seen by permit only; also, small brown-stone house, 19th-st., near 4th-av. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DESIRABLE wholesale business property, Nos. 105 and 107 Duane-st., near Broadway; the first floors, basements, and cellars, 26x175 each, running through to Nos. 87 and 89 Thomas-st.; also the four lofts of each building, 25x80 and 70. Apply to owners, J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, store, basement and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, SPLENDIDLY-LIGHTED lofts in new iron building on Broadway, opposite Astor-place, 40x200; also, first loft, 40x100, on Broadway, near Thomas-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 188 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—GOOD INVESTMENT, half value; for sale, country seat, 23 acres; very high location; commanding extensive views; excellent neighborhood, having concrete residence expensively built, (requiring repairs;) shade, fruit, one and one-fourth miles from depot; good roads; very desirable property. Particulars apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York. This vicinity specialty.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with out-buildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 665 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COUNTRY PLACE, PURCHASE OR hire; possession Spring. Address D., Box No. 147 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY introduces to colleges, schools, and families professional teachers, graduates of the leading European and American colleges, universities and conservatories, as lecturers, professors, principals, assistants, tutors, and governesses.
Parents wishing thoroughly-educated and reliable gentlemen as tutors to travel or remain abroad with their sons while studying in European universities, can rely on making satisfactory engagements.
City families wishing tutors or governesses for special instruction, one or two hours daily, promptly suited. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

MRS. PARKS'S SEMINARY.
New-Brunswick, N. J.
New term opens Feb. 2. Careful instruction in English and French, and the personal care of the Principal will be given to twelve family pupils.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., Reopens Jan. 7. Civil engineering, chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

NO. 148 MADISON-AV.—MRS. ROBERTS AND Miss WALKER'S School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Second term begins Feb. 1. Special attention given to the primary department.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, No. 12 West 45th-st. BOYS' DEPARTMENT separate, continued as usual.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its Winter session Jan. 5. Send for Catalogue. W. H. BANISTER, A. M.

LITTLE BOYS.—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, lower rates, boarding-school for boys. B. MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT PORT CHESTER, (N. Y.,) MILITARY INSTITUTE the next term will commence Feb. 1.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LADY WISHES ENGAGEMENT; languages, mathematics; explains difficulties to backward pupils; prepares for college and normal examinations. Address DIPLOMA, No. 49 East 30th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
No. 216 Washington-st., corner State,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Entire and very Valuable Collection of PAINTINGS and CHARCOAL DRAWINGS belonging to the estate of the late
WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT,
at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3 and 4, EACH DAY at 1 o'clock P. M.
This sale represents 66 Oil-Paintings and about 101 Charcoal Drawings, which comprise all the works of Mr. HUNT now in the possession of the estate that will be offered at public sale.
The collection is now on exhibition at the Studio, No. 1 Park-square, where catalogues may be obtained.

BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 45 AND 47 Liberty-st., will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, Feb. 5, 6, and 7, inst.—three day's sale—commencing at 2 o'clock each day, 200 GOOD OIL-PAINTINGS, by Flemish, Munich, French, and American Artists, for account ASSIGNEE, and to pay advances. Some of them are rare and fine in quality. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BARGAINS, as every picture will and must be sold without limit or reservation. Now on exhibition.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. ALLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy. Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1880.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William E. Allen, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, January 23d, 1880.
CHARLES D. INGERSOLL, Assignee.
ja26-law3wM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Euston-road and Camden Town, London, England.

GROCERIES, &C.

FOR SALE—A JOB LOT OF OOLONG TEA; RIO coffee, ground; beans, butter, desiccated potatoes, &c.; will close very low. WM. MATHEWS, No. 86 Catharine-st.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA..........TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL..........Thursday, Feb. 5, noon.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL..Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING......Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
PARTHIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 11, 5 A. M.
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
NECKER......Sat., Feb. 7 | WESER..........Sat., Feb. 21
MAIN.........Sat., Feb. 14 | GEN. WERDER.Sat., Feb. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin..........$100
Second Cabin..........60
Steerage..........30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $27. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer MIKADO..........Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA..Thurs., Feb. 12, 8 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, SANTELLI.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER...Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia....Feb. 7, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. | Anchoria...Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria......Feb. 7, 2 P. M. | Alsatia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND..Thurs., Feb. 5 | WESTPHALIA..Th. Feb. 19
FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12 | GELLERT...Thurs., Feb. 26
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
SCHIEDAM..........Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS..........Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND..........Wednesday, Feb. 25
1st Cabin, $65–$70. 2d Cabin, $45–$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Ag't.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, S., Feb. 7, 2:30 P. M. | Spain, S., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks:)
Canada, W., Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M. | Holland......Wed. Feb. 11
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO..........Tuesday, Feb. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING...Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA..........Monday, Feb. 16, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.
From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:
CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.
These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.
Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.,
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT..........Wednesday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON......Saturday, Feb. 7
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana only,)......Sat. March 6
These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE...WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.........SAT., Feb. 21
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4
Steamer CHARLESTON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA..........Thursday, Feb. 5
S. S. NIAGARA..........Saturday, Feb. 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 9 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE, AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:40 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:30, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Jan. 10, 1880.
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping at low rates.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS SAFE DEPOSIT vaults, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., for the storing of packages of extra value; also for valuable papers, securities, &c.; private safes to rent, in vaults, at low rates.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED DIAGONAL CLOTHS, CASSImeres, table linens, napkins, doylies, prints, &c.; also, a lot of 9-4 and 10-4 linen sheeting at 60 cents per yard. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE.—A JOB LOT OF HAYES, BARBOUR'S & Marshall's Linen Thread. Genuine goods, good order, much below regular price.
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—MARK YOUNG, plaintiff, against MOSES KELLY, defendant.—Summons.—With notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 29th, 1879.
DOUGLASS & MINTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, P. O. address and Office, No. 314 Broadway, New-York City.
NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of six thousand nine hundred twenty-one and 55-100 dollars, with interest from November 29th, 1879, and with costs of this action.
DOUGLASS & MINTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
To Moses Kelly: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles Donohue, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 27th day of December, 1879, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house, at the City of New-York.
DOUGLASS & MINTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—WILLIAM C. STOOTHOFF against MARY CONNOR, Edward Connor, Henry J. Connor, William Connor, Charles Connor, Mary Connor, Jr.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, December 3, 1879. A. & J. E. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.
To Edward Connor, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, dated the tenth day of January, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York. A. & J. E. LOTT, ja12-law7wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FINANCIAL.

Important Financial Organization.

THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY,
NO. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EDWARD BATES DORSEY..........PRESIDENT.
H. B. LAIDLAW..........TREASURER.
S. A. WHEELWRIGHT..........SECRETARY.
COUDERT BROS..........COUNSEL.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD BATES DORSEY..........Mining Engineer.
J. C. BABCOCK..........Treasurer Adams Express Company.
WM. H. GUION..........of Williams & Guion's Steam-ship Line.
WM. PITT SHEARMAN..........late Treasurer Erie Railroad.
CHAS. M. FRY..........President Bank of New-York.
JONATHAN ODELL..........Banker.
D. S. APPLETON..........of D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.
ULYSSES S. GRANT, Jr..........Lawyer.
ARTHUR B. GRAVES..........President St. Nicholas National Bank.
JAMES E. ROBINSON..........Consulting Engineer, New-York.
GEORGE W. WARREN..........New-York Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.
C. A. WHITTIER..........of Lee, Higginson & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
JAMES D. FISH..........President Marine National Bank.
H. HAVEMEYER..........of Havemeyer, Eastwick & Co., Refiners.
A. F. WILLMARTH..........Vice-President Home Fire Insurance Company.
WM. L. JENKINS, Jr..........of Wm. S. Nichols & Co., Bankers.
GEO. B. WEST..........Commission Merchant.
THOMAS MANNING..........Broker.
HENRY W. FORD..........President National Bank of Republic.
EDWARD A. FLINT..........Consulting Engineer, Boston, Mass.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS..........United States Lloyd's Marine Insurance.
CHAS. L. PERKINS..........of Perkins & Choate, Bankers.
L. B. GREENLEAF..........of Tower, Giddings & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
J. BAKER..........Vice-President of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.
ARTHUR SEWALL..........President Bath National Bank, Bath, Me.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD..........of B. G. Arnold & Co.
HENRY M. TABER..........of C. C. & H. M. Taber.
CHARLES C. PARKER..........of Gay & Parker, Boston, Mass.

This company has been organized to meet a pressing want, both in this country and abroad, viz.: That mining properties offered to the public shall have the guarantee of responsible parties that they have received the most thorough investigation and examination by competent and reliable engineers, employed by them specially for that purpose, and the assurance that the property is yielding, and should continue to yield, for many years to come, regular dividends to investors from the actual earnings of the mines.
The names of the officers of this company afford ample security that what is promised will be certainly fulfilled. To avoid the possibility of personal liability or assessments, all organizations promoted by this company will be based on a moderate capital, far below actual value and subscription price, and the forms, &c., adopted will be under the most eminent legal advice.
The first property offered by the company with its full indorsement and recommendation is the SPRING VALLEY HYDRAULIC GOLD COMPANY, situated in Butte County, Cal., and consisting of two of the best gravel deposits in the country, with an ample supply of water, and a complete system of reservoirs and piping for working same. One of the properties forming the consolidation, in the last 70 days' work, cleaned up $80,721, which earnings will be largely increased under the present organization. All the reports on this property indicate that dividends amounting to a large percentage on the subscription value can be regularly maintained for a very long period. A contract for 15 years has been made with Prof. Edison, which will give a handsome return from the tailings, which have heretofore been wasted. For further information apply at the office of
THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD BATES DORSEY, President.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.
There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY HALL, In the City of Kingston, On FEB. 18, 1880, At 12 o'clock M. of that day,
$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.
Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.
TERMS OF SALE, CASH,
or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.
THOMAS CORNELL, President Board of Sink. Fund Comm'rs.
Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1917.
Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road; $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.
Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.
We offer a balance of $500,000 of these bonds at 90 and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.
AMERMAN & BURWELL, Bankers, NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK..........LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.
Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each. NOW ASSESSABLE.
The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.
SMITHERS & DONALD, ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DREXEL BUILDING, No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.
Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1880.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one (21) of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 49, 91, 120, 135, 199, 266, 342, 366, 465, 472, 559, 568, 842, 880, 895, 979, 1,022, 1,015, 1,112, 1,299, 1,344; and that on presentation and delivery to them of said twenty-one bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,
Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 368. NO. 15 WALL-ST.
Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Parties holding consolidated bonds with special land security wishing to sell their bonds will please communicate with
CLARK, POST, & MARTIN, NO. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that the Union Pacific Railway Company (consolidated) will be prepared on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880, to exchange its certificates of stock, pursuant to the articles of consolidation, for the certificates of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad and Kansas Pacific Railway Company, on the surrender thereof to the Union Trust Company, New-York.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL LOT OF KEELY MOTOR COMPANY STOCK
By AUG. STEIN, No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 39.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 19, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 65 BROADWAY.
Buy and sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities; sell Exchange, Telegraphic Transfers, and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Freight, Packages, and Valuables to all parts of the World.

FRANCIS T. WALKER,
No. 23 Nassau-st.,
TRANSACTS A STOCK COMMISSION and BANKING BUSINESS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 16 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

A.—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

A.—NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Railroad bonds and stock wanted. EDW. C. FOX & CO., No. 3 Wall-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st. "a specialty."

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES WILL MAKE LOANS ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE, FREE OF ALL LEGAL AND OTHER CHARGES, EXCEPT FOR ACTUAL NECESSARY DISBURSEMENTS, AT THE PRESENT LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST, SIX PER CENT.

TO INVESTORS.
First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.
Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. P. DE GRAAF, President Bowery National Bank.
SHELDON & WADSWORTH, 10 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds is payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, on and after Feb. 2, 1880:
LAWRENCE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7s.
LAWRENCEBURG, IND., Municipal 7s.
MARIETTA, OHIO, M. & C. R. R. Aid 8s.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. CO. First Mortgage 7s. Second Mortgage 7s.
TERRE HAUTE, IND., C. and T. H. R. R. Aid 7s. Feb. 25.
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Municipal 8s.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY, ATCHISON, REPUBLICAN VALLEY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, ATCHISON, SOLOMON VALLEY AND DENVER RAILWAY, OF KANSAS.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 30, 1880.
Coupons due Feb. 1, 1880, on the bonds of the above-named roads will be paid on presentation at the Hanover National Bank.
These roads, with the WATERVILLE AND WASHINGTON, having been recently consolidated into a new company called the ATCHISON, COLORADO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, holders of bonds on either of the four roads named will present them for exchange into the bonds of the latter company on or after the 10th day of February next, at the office of WOOD & DAVIS, No. 31 Pine-st.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 3.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 2, prox., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
The transfer-books will close 20th inst., and remain closed until Feb. 5. GEO. B. ADAMS, Secretary.
Jan. 7, 1880.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) New-York, Jan. 28, 1880.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24 to the 11th of February.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1880.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds and interest on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, and interest on the preferred stock of the Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, maturing Feb. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Feb. 2 at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR WATER AND MINING COMPANY, No. 31 Broad-street, New-York, Jan. 26, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.
The Excelsior Water and Mining Company will pay a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS Per Share at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on Feb. 5. The transfer-books will close on the 31st inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

San Francisco, Jan. 17, 1880.
THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared dividend No. 7, of Twenty-five Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., New-York, 2d February, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst., and reopen 3d proximo. W. H. LENT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Jan. 30, 1880.
THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Feb. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after the 2d February at this office. GEO. P. FITCH.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1880.
GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY COMPANY coupons due Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.
CHAS. BABBIDGE, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Jan. 24, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, Feb. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo. By order.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 30, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 5 proximo, until which date the transfer-books will be closed. E. H. PULLEN, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Jan. 30, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 24th day of February proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Polls will be open from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 4th until the 25th of February.
FREDK M. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN TRUSTEES OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LANDS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1880, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst.
EDWARD LEARNED, President.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ELECTION, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1880, No. 23 Cooper Union. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
C. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 24, 1880.
PROPOSALS, in duplicate, in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received subject to the usual conditions, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the immediate delivery at the Subsistence Storehouse, or such other place in the City of New-York as may be designated, of the following subsistence stores:
40,000 pounds Rio Coffee, good, in double sacks.
1,200 pounds Formosa Tea, finest quality, in half-chests.
2,400 pounds Young Hyson Tea, finest quality, in half-chests.
288 Edam Cheese, in bladders, 4 to case, cases strapped.
12,000 pounds choice Java Coffee, in double sacks.
Standard samples may be seen at this office. Samples must accompany proposals. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. JOHN P. HAWKINS, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 41ST-ST. — Elegantly-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; also, single sunny bedroom, with board, for two or three gentlemen.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large front fourth floor room; grate fire; superior board for two.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 62 WEST.—Desirable second-story front room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE, TWO DOORS from Gramercy Park, with board, large room, third floor; southern exposure; also hall room; references.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH-ST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms on second and fourth floors, with unexceptionable board.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with board; best references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms on second story for gentleman and wife, with board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of assisting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid; will assist with waiting or sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 204 East 47th-st., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 339 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMBER-maid. Call, before 11 A. M. and after 1:30 P. M., at No. 79 Madison-av.; present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A young Protestant girl, lately landed, in a private family. Call or address No. 266 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 340 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; or would go as chamber-maid and nurse. Call or address Josie M., No. 693 3d-av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By first-class cook; meats, game, soups, desserts, &c.; understands milk and butter; best City reference. Address K. A., Box No. 257 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds fine family cooking; City or country. City reference. Call at No. 1,270 Broadway, ice-cream saloon.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT couple; first-class cook and waiter in private family; best of references; together or separate. Call or address No. 216 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at 122 West 19th-st., first floor, in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL assist with washing; City or country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 131 West 19th-st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; THOROUGHLY understands cooking; all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; City reference. Call at No. 389 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a small private family. Call at No. 1,270 Broadway, ice-cream saloon.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, PROTestant, as first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 360 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK; an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and good washer; reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—CITY OR country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 245 West 30th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; good reference. Call at No. 240 East 30th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as housekeeper in a small private family; good references given. Call or address, for three days, No. 469 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED to do house-work; willing to learn and obliging; three months' reference if required. Call at No. 315 West 44th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS-FRENCH PROTestant girl; age 26; excellent seamstress by hand; verbal references as to character and ability. Call at No. 203 6th-av., second floor, care Mrs. Hall.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl. Call at No. 433 West 56th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS excellent laundress; willing to assist in chamber-work; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at No. 170 West 18th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German Protestant, to one or two grown children; speaks French and English; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel to Europe; City references. Address A., Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young girl; best City reference from last employer; can take entire charge of infant from birth. Call at No. 835 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; first-class infant's nurse; bring up on bottle; takes full charge from monthly nurse. Lady can be seen at No. 230 East 50th-st., from 11 to 6.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse and sewing, or to do chamber-work in first-class family; best City references. Call at No. 218 West 35th-st., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; Protestant; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Address Nurse, No. 5 Pacific-place, West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; CAN TAKE the entire charge of an infant; can sew; will travel; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE EXPErienced Seamstress accustomed to work on cloth or thin goods, desires some children's clothing, or dress and cloak altering to do at her home. Inquiries can be made at fancy store, No. 450 7th-ave.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class waitress, or would have no objection to chamber-work and fine washing; 12 years' best references. Call at No. 686 6th-av.; ring lower bell twice.

WAITRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS first-class waitress in private family; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 234 West 20th-st.; third bell.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS, BY A YOUNG girl; understands all kinds of salads; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 323 East 29th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, washing at her home; fluting and plaiting; terms moderate; good reference. No. 534 9th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS gentlemen's and families' washing; polishing and fluting in French style; seven years' reference. Call or address No. 217 West 36th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing; 75 cents a dozen; or family washing by week or month. Call at No. 346 West 16th-st., rear, Mrs. Stanley.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, either gents' or families', by the dozen or week; terms reasonable. Call or address No. 129 West 26th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; willing to go out by the day or week; good reference. Call at No. 252 7th-av., third floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; ladies' and gentlemen's washing at 75 cents a dozen; City reference. Call at No. 38 East 40th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to take in fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 210 East 59th-st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO TAKE IN washing and ironing, or to go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 226 East 74th-st., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID; PROTESTANT; neat, quick, and obliging, to wait exclusively on an invalid lady; none need apply unless fully meeting these conditions, and who can read and write. Address Mrs. C. W., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROOM; PROTESTant; must have good references and not be afraid of work. Address A. E. C., Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer; German or Protestant preferred. Call, before 11 to-day, at No. 134 West 21st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY GENTLEMAN OF MEANS DESIRING to deal in stocks on positively trustworthy information, address, for interview, R. R., Box No. 169 *Times Office*.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT OF
SCOTTISH MUSIC
under the patronage of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of the State of New-York, in aid of the fund for the erection of a STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS in Central Park.
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Miss A. HENNE, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE WERRENRATH, Tenor.
Mr. W. H. BECKETT, Bass.
Mr. ROBERT THALLON, Jr., (who has kindly volunteered,) Accompanist.
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND.
At intermission, Pipe-Major WILLIAM CLELAND (piper to the St. Andrew's Society,) will play a choice selection of fine old Scotch airs, strathspeys, reels, &c.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets for sale at all the leading music stores, at the offices of the *Scottish-American Journal*, and at the Caledonian Hall, and by the members of the St. Andrew's Society.

THE NEW MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and West 24th-st.
STEELE MACKAYE..........Manager
Offers itself to the public as a wholesome place of Wholesome Amusement.
The comfort of the audience is sought in the ventilating, seating, lighting, and harmonious decoration, and in the DOUBLE STAGE, which avoids tedious waits.
OPENING WEEK COMMENCES WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.
Will be produced the comedy-drama in four acts, written especially for Madison-Square Theatre, entitled
HAZEL KIRKE.
WAITS BETWEEN THE ACTS.
Between Acts I. and II. an interval of two minutes.
Between Acts II. and III. an interval of five minutes.
Between Acts III. and IV. an interval of five minutes.
AN ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY PIECES,
Under Bernard Mollenhauer, will perform at 8:15,
BEETHOVEN'S GRAND OVERTURE,
"THE CONSECRATION OF THE HOUSE."
, Seats secured at the Box Office from 9 A. M.

VALE'S POPULAR CHICKERING HALL SERIES.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) FEB. 2.
Mr. A. P. BURBANK.
PROGRAMME—1. The Idyl of Red Gulch. 2. Christmas at the Quarters. 3. Our Club. 4. A Basket of Flowers. 5. The Labor Question. 6. Idalia. (A Romance of Yellow Jack.) 7. Pa's Panorama. 8. Rip Van Winkle, (Ghost Scene.) 9. Capt. Hurricane Jones.
FEB. 9—CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LAST TIMES.
E. G. GILMORE..........Lessee and Manager
Pictorial and Musical Production of the intensely interesting five-act comedy-drama, by Bartley Campbell,
THE GALLEY SLAVE,
With a BRILLIANT NEW CAST. Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss LILLY GLOVER, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, &c. Last week but one.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 2. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, either 50c. or 25c. extra; family circle, 25c.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Henry E. Abbey
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's eccentric comedy, in three acts, (adapted from the French,) entitled
THE WEDDING MARCH.
Produced under the immediate supervision of the author.
Seats can be secured by Bell telephone.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. SECOND MONTH
JOHN T. FORD..........Lessee and Manager
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
D'OYLEY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY IN GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST AND GREATEST SUCCESS, THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Produced under the personal supervision of THE AUTHOR AND COMPOSER.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
The public are cautioned against ticket speculators.

NEW-YORK SKATING RINK.
MADISON-AV., 58TH AND 59TH STS.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.
ARTIFICIAL ICE. ALWAYS SKATING.
MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
OPEN 8 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY and 29TH-ST.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
First week of BLUE-FISHING, OR, THE PIRATES OF SANDY HOOK.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

IMPERIAL PARISIAN CIRCUS.
Aquarium, Broadway and 35th-st.
THE GREAT CIRCUS AND JACK THE GIANT-KILLER EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
50c. admission. 25c. for children.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors
STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED SECond floor in excellent central location, who are willing to advance a few hundred dollars as security, will find a good opportunity by addressing R., Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 9 WEST 28TH-ST. — FURNISHED rooms, large and small, singly and in suites; hot and cold water.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; private family; reference required. Inquire JANITOR CENTRAL, No. 1 South 5th-av.

NO. 760 BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, at from $3 per week upward. STACY HOUSE.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor-floor, a few single rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 23 EAST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH AVS.—A pleasant room to a single gentleman, without board; closets, water, gas, &c.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH-ST.—ONE SECOND-floor south room; also, fourth-floor room; suitable for gentlemen; references.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16TH-ST., EAST OF UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.
Unsurpassed in all its appointments.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Address Francois, No. 162 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; careful City and country driver; first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address L., for two days, No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; fully competent; understands gardening thoroughly if required; good City reference. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLACE for his coachman; trained in England; excellent man and first-class groom; very high recommendations. Address J. D., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY experienced, good, trustworthy, single, sober man to a private family in town or country; eight years' City reference. Call or address C. C., No. 145 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO FIND a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend, has lived with him eight years. Call or address G. G. Parkins, No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 24.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE German; first-class florist and gardener; well recommended. Address E. Schütze, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY AN AMERIcan, who has had 20 years' experience, 12 years with last employer; thoroughly practical in the above capacity; best of City references; practical landscape gardener. Address David Blauvelt, Box No. 237 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY AN AGED PROFESSIONAL gardener; Protestant; married, no family; to take charge of a gentleman's place whose capability and character will bear investigation. Address Gardener, Post Office Box No. 45, Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER of experience in all branches of the business, (married,) excellent references in a private or commercial establishment. Address F. G., care William Bennett, Esq., Florist, Flatbush, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN, native of Holland; an excellent florist and grape grower; best of City references. Call or address W. P., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man, in the house or out of doors, to make himself generally useful. Call or address No. 129 West 26th-st., in basement.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable man; makes a specialty of all kinds of salads; no objection to the country; refers to last employers for capabilities; none but first-class families need address Lorne, Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; with the best City references. Address W. E., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE SPEAKING FRENCH and English; the best verbal references; private family only; wages, $35; age, 28. Address G. L., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER AND USEFUL, RELIABLE MAN.—With good City references; is specially competent and careful with glassware, silver, &c.; understands salads, &c. Address Walter, No. 202 Hudson-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address E. B., No. 70 Grove-st., rear.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of $135,000 in 4 per cent. registered Government bonds lost on Wall-st., between the Treasury and Wall-Street Ferry Jan. 31. Address K. A., Box No. 171 *Times Office*.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY, Feb. 2, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, also, SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
will appear in his original Irish play in three acts entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
which will be presented with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, and the cast will include
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT..........as..........CONN
Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........FATHER DOLAN
Mr. HARRY BECKETT..........as..........HARVEY DUFF
Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE..as..CAPT. MOLINEUX
Mr. GERALD EYRE..........as..........CORRY KINCHELA
Mr. J. H. GILLMOUR..........as..........ROBERT FFOLLIOTT
Mr. C. E. MURPHY..........as..........REILLY
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..........SERGEANT JONES
Mr. C. E. EDWIN..........as..........SULLIVAN
Mr. E. WARREN..........as..........DOYLE
Miss ADA DYAS..........as..........CLAIRE FFOLLIOTT
Miss ROSE WOOD..........as..........ARTE O'NEALL
Mme. PONISI..........as..........MRS. O'KELLY
Miss STELLA BONIFACE..........as..........MOYA
Miss E. BLAISDELL..........as..........BRIDGET MADIGAN
Miss MINNIE VINNING..........as..........NANCY MALONE
Mr. Boucicault being engaged to perform at the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London, in April, this present engagement is limited to a few nights.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:45.

NO PLAY EVER PRODUCED AT THIS THEATRE EVER CREATED LIVELIER DISCUSSION OR WAS SO ENTHUSIASTICALLY HAILED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.	THIRD WEEK OF THE FALSE FRIEND. THIS POWERFULLY INTERESTING PLAY whose ELECTRIC SUCCESS is the best evidence of its EXTRAORDINARY MERITS will be presented every evening and at the regular Saturday Matinees until further notice.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
The only Theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
A TRIPLE SUCCESS FOR
THE MELODY, THE MIRTH, and THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE
ROYAL MIDDY.
EVENING NIGHT ¼ to 8; MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.
, Reserved seats and boxes may be secured a month ahead.
FOR THE MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AN ARABIAN NIGHT! FOR THE LAST TIME.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA!
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3,
(and until further notice,)
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
ABBEY'S HUMPTY-DUMPTY and SPANISH STUDENTS.
ABBEY & HICKEY..........Proprietors
200 ARTISTS. 200
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WONDERS AND SENSATIONS.
ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
Reserved seats, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.
Gallery, 25c.
Reserved seats at Matinees, 50c. and $1.
Admittance for children, (under 12 years,) to Matinees only, 25c.
Begins Evenings at 8; Matinees at 2 P. M. sharp.
Sale of seats now open at Booth's and Abbey's Park Theatre.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of Mr. JOHN P. SMITH'S famous company,
THE TOURISTS IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR,
Which has to be withdrawn in the very height of its popularity.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 9—JNO. H. STEVENS in UNKNOWN.

MAYO'S — OLYMPIC.

MAYO'S	DAVY CROCKETT.	OLYMPIC
MAYO'S	DAVY CROCKETT.	OLYMPIC
MAYO'S	NEW and ELEGANT SCENERY.	OLYMPIC
MAYO'S	EVERY EVENING at 8.	OLYMPIC
MAYO'S	50c.; MATINEES, 25c.	OLYMPIC
MAYO'S	WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,	OLYMPIC
MAYO'S	AT 2 O'CLOCK.	OLYMPIC
MAYO'S	RESERVED SEATS,	OLYMPIC
MAYO'S	50 CENTS, 50.	OLYMPIC

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN
WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
Now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
From 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25c. Will close Saturday, Feb. 28, 1880.

STANDARD THEATRE,
Broadway and 33d-st. Every evening until further notice, RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY in HORRORS.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL,
FEB. 19, 1880,
AT MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.
Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Lady, $5; Extra Lady's Ticket, $3.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES, AT CHICKERING HALL, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 8.
Reserved seats, $1 each, at Schuberth's, 23 Union-square.
GEORGE B. AIKEN, Manager.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY THE HON. ELIJAH A. MORSE, of Massachusetts, in the Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M. Subject—"DUTY OR THE RIGHT AND WRONG SIDE."

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST.
Pupils can begin and attend at their convenience.
Parents and intending pupils are welcome visitors.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos $125, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—REGULAR MEETing 8 o'clock P. M., 5th February, No. 24 Cooper Union. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
C. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership of MITCHELL & KINZLER, composed of JAMES L. MITCHELL and FRANCIS KINZLER as general partners, and GEORGE M. VAN NORT and BENJAMIN W. BLANCHARD as special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated December 1st, 1879.
JAS. L. MITCHELL. [L. S.]
FRANCIS KINZLER. [L. S.]
GEO. M. VAN NORT. [L. S.]
Witness—ALBERT L. WILLIS, E. R. McCARTY.
BENJ. W. BLANCHARD. [L. S.]
A. C. Mott witness as to the signature of Benj. W. Blanchard.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, before me personally came James L. Mitchell, Francis Kinzler, and George M. Van Nort, to me personally known, and to me known to be three of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and who severally to me acknowledged that they executed the same.
E. R. McCARTY, No. 59, Notary Public, in and for City and County of N. Y.
[Notarial seal.]
State of New-York, County of Westchester, ss.: On this sixth day of January, A. D. 1880, before me personally came Benjamin W. Blanchard, to me personally known, and to me known to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
A. C. MOTT, Notary Public, In and for Westchester Co., N. Y.
State of New-York, Westchester County, ss.: I, John M. Rowell, Clerk of the County aforesaid, and also Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts in and for said county, the same being courts of record, do hereby certify that A. C. Mott, Esquire, whose name is subscribed to the certificate of acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, was, at the date of said certificate, a notary public in and for said county, residing in said county, appointed and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same, and I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said notary public, and verily believe that the signature to said certificate is genuine. I further certify that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the State of New-York. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said courts and county the 9th day of January, 1880.
JOHN M. ROWELL, Clerk.
[Westchester County seal.] ja12-law4wM

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1880.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of OTHEMAN, DYER & SOUTHWICK, for the transaction of the woolen commission business, at No. 29 White-st.
FRANCIS W. OTHEMAN.
EDWARD T. DYER.
FRANCIS H. SOUTHWICK.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1880.
NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of FELLOWS, FORSTER & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. CHAS. H. FELLOWS will sign in liquidation.
FELLOWS, FORSTER & CO.

32 Broad-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1880.
MR. WILLIAM M. VAN SCHAICK RETIRES from our firm by reason of ill health.
VAN SCHAICK & CO.

JERSEY'S STATE INTERESTS.

PROBLEMS FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO SOLVE.

SINKING AND SCHOOL FUND MISMANAGEMENT—THE FEE INVESTIGATION—BIENNIAL SESSIONS—A RAILROAD RECEIVER'S POLITICAL POWER.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—The letter in THE TIMES last Monday regarding the condition of the sinking and school funds, and some of the peculiar practices of the State-house Ring, has created a profound impression here, but none of the persons most interested have attempted to deny the accuracy of any of the statements contained in that letter, notwithstanding the serious nature of the charges. A few of the Democratic newspapers have tried to apologize for the bad condition of the sinking fund by declaring that it is no worse off than the assets of some of the financial institutions of the State that invested largely in bonds and mortgages, and that Republicans as well as Democrats have had a hand in its management in years past; but just now the tax-payers of the State are chiefly anxious to get at the bottom facts and stop the looseness of management. The people want to know all about the investments, and who are the delinquent mortgagees, whether Democrats or Republicans, and then they will ask why the Commissioners have not made more vigorous efforts to secure the payment of the interest on the securities in their charge.

The investigation into the peculiar system of making reports of fees received by State officers under the acts of last Winter, will be begun on Tuesday. The State Controller has sent out circulars to all the County Clerks and County Collectors, calling for copies of the reports of Sheriffs, Clerks, Surrogates, and Registers of Deeds, as to their fees for the quarters ending June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 31. These reports are expected to reach here by to-morrow, and with these, and the reports of the Secretary of State, Clerk in Chancery, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, which were given in THE TIMES a week ago, the committee hope to be able to tell just how honestly the officers in question have complied with the law requiring the making and filing of such reports. The committee consists of Senators Hobart, Francis, and Rabe. The State-house officers are anxious to have the blame of their defective reports put upon Senator Francis, who is the author of the act in question, upon the plea that the act is ambiguous in terms, and that they do not know exactly how to comply with it. They have been greatly nettled at the exposure of the disingenuousness of their sworn statements, and would like to retrieve themselves in the minds of the public, if they can do so, and still conceal from the public the amounts of their fees.

The proposed constitutional amendments in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, introduced by Senator Hobart, have not been pressed by their author, but there has been much quiet discussion going on among the members, developing the fact that a decided majority of the better class of Senators and Assemblymen are warmly in favor of relieving the public of the incubus of annual sessions, which are an expensive luxury. According to the State Controller's report, the cost last year was $111,583. This would be a goodly sum to save to the tax-payers every other year, and then, the peace of mind gained by the tens of thousands who are likely to be affected in a hundred ways by the doings of the Solons who gather here every Winter, would be simply inestimable. The amendments are so framed as to go into effect in 1882, and thereafter the members of the Legislature would be chosen at the same time as members of Congress, or in the even years, and the odd years would be free from the turmoil of elections except in such counties as had to choose county officers. It is estimated that the saving in the cost of elections would be in the neighborhood of $50,000. The Senators are to be elected for four years. At present the number of Assemblymen is limited to 60; under the census to be taken next Summer, it is almost certain that West Jersey will lose three members, two going to Hudson and one to Essex, in all probability, when those two counties will have one-third of all the members. To secure a fairer apportionment, the amendments propose that there shall be 75 Assemblymen, and this feature commends itself to the Representatives of several counties, which will gain instead of losing members. It is expected that the amendments will be taken up in the course of another week for serious debate, and at present there seems to be no doubt that they will be agreed to with substantial unanimity. The lobbyists are their strongest opponents.

Renewed efforts have been making by the authorities of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Central Railroads, to effect a compromise regarding their rival interests, but without success, and it is not unlikely that the struggle will be again introduced in the Legislature this week or next. It is said that the Democrats, who have generally voted against the Washington-street bridge, at Jersey City, in order to please the Pennsylvania Road, are now disposed to vote for it in order to placate Judge Lathrop, the Receiver of the Central Road, and so secure his support for all the Democratic Legislative candidates next Fall. The Judge is one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in New-Jersey, yet he has frequently declared that he held his Central Railroad interests before the interests of the Democratic Party, which blasphemy the Democrats have resented by voting against his projects in the Legislature on many occasions. It is no secret that he has given substantial aid to the Republican Party in several counties which, without his help, would have been hopelessly Democratic, and not a few Republican members of one house or the other owe their election to his timely assistance. This fact has excited the animosity of the Democrats, who claim that but for him they whould have had the Legislature the last two years. On the other hand, the Judge, last Fall, interfered in certain cases in time to save the Democrats from certain defeat. The power he has shown in these elections leads some Democrats to think that it might be well to persuade the Judge that his best chance of securing the Washington-street bridge would be by having a Democratic Legislature, and it is possible that this sort of argument will be used to get a few Democrats to vote for the bridge should a bill for its erection be again introduced. Thick-and-thin Democrats declare, however, that a professed leader of their party who does not hesitate to use all his influence against the party when he deems it to the benefit of a railroad to do so, should receive no favors from the Democrats in the Legislature.

The joint caucus of the Republicans to nominate a candidate for Controller will be held, probably, on Tuesday night, Feb. 10. Deputy Controller Anderson, who has been in the office nine years, is the leading candidate. Ex-Senator Levi D. Jarrard, of New-Brunswick, who is a powerful organizer and worker, is making a strong push for the office, while ex-Assemblyman Joseph L. Cunningham, of Passaic County, has many friends among the older members. Essex comes to the front, as usual, and presents the name of ex-Senator James L. Hays, one of Newark's best-known business men, who has been a candidate for the office twice before.

The bill regulating the salaries of the Chancellor and the Judiciary, and abolishing the obnoxious system of paying them by fees, will be put through the Assembly this week and sent to the Governor. It will be signed, without a doubt, as the Governor knows more about its origin than the indiscreet Democratic Senators and newspapers that have so fiercely criticised it as "another evidence of Republican imbecility." Perhaps it may as well be stated that the bill was prepared by a gentleman who stands at the very front of the New-Jersey Bar, and after consultation with several of the Judges who were to be affected, and it is understood that its provisions have received the substantial approval of nearly all, if not the whole, of the Supreme Court Bench. The Democrats who have opposed it because it was a Republican measure, but who have offered nothing better in its place, and who have declared that it is an insult to the Judges, and will result in the resignation of several of them, have spoken without due information on the subject. As a matter of fact, after the taking of the census next Summer, the Judges formerly receiving the highest compensation will receive about what they were getting, or within $500 of it, while the poorest-paid Judges will receive a more generous compensation than now. The Chancellor alone will suffer serious loss, receiving only $10,000 in place of perhaps $15,000 or $18,000.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. M'DONNELL.

Superintendent Walling yesterday served on Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, a copy of a complaint which he had made against him for neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer, in failing to suppress the disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame which exist in that precinct. The date Nov. 11, 1879, which is referred to in the specifications, is the date on which Capt. McDonnell took command of the Eighth Precinct. The trial of the Captain on these charges has been set down for Wednesday next at 1 P. M. Capt. McDonnell says that he has abundant testimony to disprove the charge that he has taken no measures to suppress the houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses in his precinct.

BURGLARS IN BROADWAY.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ATTEMPT TO ROB A LARGE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon, by a gang of ingenious burglars, to rob the dry goods store of Hill, Moynan & Co., at Nos. 787 and 789 Broadway. Had the burglars been successful, a large haul of rich goods would have compensated them for the risk they ran. The store is on the north-west corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, and runs to the depth of nearly 100 feet, with an L extension in the rear. On shelves in this extension the stock of valuable silks was kept. Owing to the extension, this part of the store could not be seen by passers-by either on Broadway or Tenth-street. Aware of this fact, the firm had the doors and windows in the rear of the store secured by burglar-alarm attachments connecting with the American District Telegraph office in Broadway, near Eleventh-street, a few doors from the store. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday the burglar-alarm connected with the rear door of the store sounded in the telegraph office, and messengers were at once sent out in search of a policeman. Patrolman Hicinbotham, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was in the vicinity, and, on being informed of what had occurred, he hurried to the store. He tried the front and side doors and found them secure. He looked into the store and could detect nothing wrong. He then stationed himself at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, and sent to the Mercer-Street Police Station for assistance. Capt. Byrnes, Sergt. Kellaher, Detective Slevin, and the reserve section were quickly on the spot. The block was entirely surrounded, and then, after considerable trouble, the side door of the building on Tenth-street was forced open. In the hallway the Police stumbled over a pile of pieces of silk, which had been removed from the shelves in the extension and carried into the hallway, preparatory to being packed up in bundles for removal. A door leading from the hallway into the store had been forced with a "jimmy," and the forcing open of this door by the burglars had sounded the alarm. The delay experienced by the Police in effecting an entrance to the building had given the burglars an opportunity. Capt. Byrnes made a careful examination of the premises, and fund that the upper floors of the building are unoccupied. The burglars doubtless entered the building on Saturday evening and secreted themselves on the top floor, where they remained quiet all night. Yesterday afternoon, when their confederate on the watch outside signaled to them that the coast was clear, the burglars descended to the ground floor and forced open the door leading from the hallway into the store. They must have worked with great expedition, for by the time they were alarmed by Officer Hicinbotham trying the doors, they had succeeded in removing from the shelves and carrying into the hallway goods valued by the firm at $8,000. The burglars made their escape by passing through a second story to the roof of the extension and dropping thence into the rear yard of a house on Tenth-street. There all trace of them was lost, and it is supposed that they must have passed through the basement of the Tenth-street house into the street unobserved by the inmates. The burglars took nothing with them, but left behind a large sectional "jimmy," a chisel, four large black muslin bags, and a ball of heavy cord. It was their intention, doubtless, to pack the goods in the bags in the hallway and then at dusk carry them out of the side door on Tenth-street to a hack waiting in the vicinity. No clue to the burglars has been obtained by the Police, but from the manner in which the burglary was committed there is no doubt that they are first-class professionals, probably part of the same gang who are responsible for the recent silk robberies in Lispenard-street and East Broadway.

BENNETT AND MRS. SMITH.

THEIR INTIMACY SAID TO BE AT AN END—BENNETT'S PLANS.

The acquittal of Mrs. Smith and Covert D. Bennett on the charge of having killed Mrs. Smith's husband, Policeman Smith, was the one topic of conversation and discussion in Jersey City yesterday. Mrs. Smith spent the night with her sister, Mrs. Watson, in Monticello-avenue. In the morning she went to Newark to visit a cousin. A dispatch from Miss Emma Abbott congratulating her was among those received by her yesterday. Mrs. Smith is said to have lost all affection for Bennett, and those who have her confidence say that she has declared since the acquittal that she never wants to see him again. Bennett remained in the house of Mr. Hulse, near Bergen-square, passing the day in seclusion, seeing no one and seen by no one save the members of Mr. Hulse's family. It was said among his friends that he will start to-day for the house of his uncle in Utica, N. Y. Counselor Fleming, one of his lawyers, said last evening that this was not likely. The Rev. Dr. Rice, Bennett's lawyers, and some of his friends are to hold a consultation to-day to map out Bennett's future. His friends urge him to go West, but he is not inclined to do so. He has, however, placed himself in their hands, and if the result of the conference be to recommend that Bennett remove to the West, he will go. If he goes, in obedience to their advice, his friends are to supply him with sufficient money to take care of himself till he has established himself in business. He is disposed to go on the stage again.

Mrs. Smith refused to be seen by any one yesterday. Even her warmest friends and adherents were prevented from conversing with her, and were requested to call at some later day. She is stopping in the house of her sister's husband, at Monticello and Communipaw avenues. Her brother-in-law, George Watson, keeps a hostelry and restaurant. He said that Mrs. Smith's husband was never a friend of his, and he did not visit the dead officer's house because of his unhusband-like conduct. Mrs. Smith frequently called at his house, and he never raised objection. Immediately after Mrs. Smith was arrested for the murder of her husband, he decided not to have anything further to do with her, and so informed his wife. Since, however, he had carefully studied the case he said, and was convinced of her innocence. He realized that in case of acquittal she would be homeless and friendless, and, certain that she had nothing to do with the commission of the crime, he concluded to make his home a home for her. The admission that she had borne the illicit love for Bennett forced Mr. Watson to make two exactions from Mrs. Smith before he agreed to give her a permanent abiding place. He said that she must forget the past, renounce Covert Bennett, and promise that she would have nothing more to do with him, not even to recognize him in case they met, and that she must in the future observe proper decorum. These propositions he submitted to her on Saturday after her liberation, and she readily consented to accept his offer. A coach was in waiting in the jail-yard, and, after her acceptance, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Watson entered the conveyance and were driven rapidly to Bergen. A block from his residence the carriage stopped on a back street, and they alighted and walked rapidly across a lot toward the door opening on the yard in the rear of his home. This movement, to avoid the crowd that had assembled about the door of the house was only partially successful, as some one noticed their approach, and the crowd surged around to the lot back of the house. Mrs. Watson had been apprised of the acquittal, but was not expecting her sister's immediate release. After running the gantlet of the enthusiastic but curious gazers, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Watson entered the house and suddenly opened the door of the room where Mrs. Watson was. She arose, and for several seconds the two sisters looked at each other without moving. Then Mrs. Watson rushed forward, and in an instant the two sisters were locked in each other's arms and fervently exchanging kisses. The excitement proved too great for both, and they fell into a semi-conscious state. Mrs. Smith did not wholly recover, and retired early. She was thoroughly exhausted, and was soon asleep, and when morning arrived she was still slumbering. When she awoke she was too ill to arise, and except for a brief period yesterday afternoon she did not leave her bed. She was much improved last night, but says that she will not receive callers, even her relatives, until she has fully recovered.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

P. V. Valin, member of Parliament, of Quebec, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-State Treasurer James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

J. Hubley Ashton, of Washington, and Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland, Me., and S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, are at the Windsor Hotel.

PAYING A REWARD.

Dr. Alonzo Hull, of this City, has paid the $500 reward offered for the arrest of the murderer of his wife, dividing the money as follows: W. R. Balch, the reporter, $250; Detective James E. Wood, $125; Assistant Inspector of Pawnbrokers William Leggett, $100, and Pawnbroker John Sternburg, $25. The recipients are all Bostonians.

COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—Coffee—Good firsts, 6,000@6,150 reis ℞ 10 kilos; Santos not quoted.

THE IMPRISONED SHEPHERD.

MR. COWLEY'S FIRST SUNDAY IN THE TOMBS.

THREE HEARTY MEALS, A PROMENADE WITH THE PRISONERS, RELIGIOUS SERVICES, AND SOME VISITORS.

The Rev. Edward Cowley's first night in the Tombs was not a particularly happy one. He slept indifferently well, the glare of the lights through his wicket and the tramp of the guards outside, as well as the novelty of the situation, disposing him to be wakeful. At 7 o'clock he arose and made his toilet with care, combing and brushing his hair by a small triangular piece of looking-glass which the last prisoner had left in the cell. Beside the looking-glass was tacked up a large paper cross, before which the former inmate, who was a Catholic, had made his devotions. After dressing, the Shepherd busied himself with the morning papers, which had been sent up to him about 8 o'clock. Deputy Keeper Foy took him a large cut (six ounces) of good wheaten bread and a pint of hot rye coffee, with sugar and milk. Mr. Cowley ate a good breakfast, in a leisurely way, taking first a bite out of the bread, and then a sip of coffee, glancing meantime at the papers spread on his knee. He noticed the absence of butter and called attention to it as an evidence of the fact that in excluding butter from the dietary at the Fold he had only followed the practice of other City institutions.

At 8:30 o'clock the signal was given for "morning exercise," and Mr. Cowley, in company with the other inmates of his tier, started out on a sort of penitential go-as-you-please, 17 laps to the mile, around the walls of the building. The Shepherd's place was near the end of the line, the prisoner ahead of him being a bank burglar and the one behind him a sneak-thief. Every one regarded him with the utmost curiosity, but no unkind remarks were permitted. At the end of the half hour he was taken back to his cell and bolted and locked in securely, the little door of the wicket, however, being left open so that he could join in the morning service which was celebrated in the corridor below by the Methodist Chaplain. Mr. Cowley placed his ear to the grating, and in common with the other prisoners listened to a portion of the nineteenth Psalm, which was read in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the prison. At the close of the service, the turnkeys appeared, bearing dinner. Mr. Cowley's cell-door was opened with a slam, and a tin basin was passed in, holding a pint and a half of smoking hot beef-stew, composed of beef, mutton, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, cooked into a savory and appetizing mess. With the stew was another liberal cut of the excellent prison bread, equal in size to at least three of the rations served out at the Fold. Mr. Cowley made a second hearty meal, and then resumed his old occupation of pacing up and down his 7 by 9 cell, stopping frequently to smooth down his bed and pat the pillow. He clasped his hands behind his back, twiddled his thumbs, and knitted his brows as though in deep meditation. A charitable lady interrupted his revery by giving him a printed tract, headed in large black letters, "Too Good to be True," which he read through attentively. At 3 o'clock an Episcopalian service was held in the corridor by the Rev. J. G. B. Heath, one of the prison Chaplains, Mr. Cowley listening through the wicket, and joining fervently in the responses. At the close of the services Mr. Cowley held a sort of levee at his cell-door, his guests including the Rev. Mr. Heath, a number of charitable ladies, visitors to the institution, and one or two reporters. Mr. Cowley said little, the visitors doing most of the talking. Before leaving, Mr. Heath expressed the opinion that Mr. Cowley would not be long in the ministry. Assistant District Attorney Bell and one or two prominent officers also called and recognized the imprisoned clergyman.

An hour later the TIMES reporter was ushered into the cell. Mr. Cowley was sitting on the end of his bed, which was covered with a handsome blue spread, dividing his attention impartially between a large piece of prison bread and a tin pint pot of hot tea—his evening meal. He was greatly improved in spirits, and had recovered much of his old independance and self-assertiveness.

"When the New-York public," he said, impressively, "have taken a sober second thought in this matter they will regret what they are now doing. I am being sacrificed to popular clamor—to the howl raised by the press and kept up by interested individuals—enemies of the Fold. There was never anything went on in that Fold that would not bear inspection—if the public would only take a sober, calm, rational view of it. In what respect was it worse than similar institutions—institutions which hold up their heads and flourish on the offerings of the piously inclined. We did the best we could with our little means. We gave the children everything we could afford to give them. I was a father to them. I received no salary, no recompense of any kind, and was monthly devoting considerable sums from my own slender means to their support. Everything was going on well enough until Mr. Gerry raided us. Then the children, many of whom came to us in an emaciated and diseased condition, were spirited off to some place, no one knows where, and kept under the influence of the society and its officers until the latter were ready to bring them forward with these stories. They say they had nothing but watered milk, black bread, and bean soup. I say they had meat frequently, and tea, coffee, cocoa, fruits, and vegetables—yes, frequently. Most of them had tea and coffee, three and four times a week; some of them every day. There is not one of those 29 children that wasn't healthier and better-looking three months after it entered the Fold than when it entered. Our vegetarian bill of fare was prescribed by a doctor who is now dead, and the whole blame of it is laid on me. I am made the scape-goat for everything, and the public is hounded on to believe me a monster of iniquity; but, as I said before, the sober second thought will soon overtake them, and they will bitterly repent what they are now doing."

"Do you intend resuming charge of the Fold when you get out?"

"I wouldn't go back to that Fold and run it again," said Mr. Cowley decisively, "except by a unanimous vote of the New-York public. I've had trouble enough with it already."

"Do you expect Bishop Potter to interfere in your behalf?"

"I have no means of knowing. The Bishop is too wise, too prudent, too circumspect a man to yield to this clamor and put me on trial before an ecclesiastical court while these criminal charges are pending. I do not know whether an effort will be made to get bail for me or not. I have no great hopes of raising so large an amount as $12,500. Mrs. Cowley and the other lady at the Fold left the elevated train at Eighteenth-street to see about getting bail. What they have achieved I do not know. I have seen neither of them as yet."

"Has not Mrs. Cowley been here?"

"Mrs. Cowley is a most devoted woman," said the accused clergyman with emphasis, "and I know she would be here, if it were not for the rule of not admitting visitors on Sunday. I expect her and my counsel here to-morrow. I cannot go into the evidence we shall produce on the trial, but these children will be cross-examined on their stories; you may say that."

Knots of people gathered before the brown-stone wall of the Fold, in East Sixtieth-street, yesterday, and congratulated each other on the Shepherd's arrest. The inhabitants of the neighborhood, including the small boys, who pointed him out to the detectives, were overjoyed at what had happened. Mrs. Cowley came to the door smiling and unconcerned as though no arrest had taken place. She refused to talk. The Shepherd's only friend in the vicinity is Expressman Briggs, of No. 207 East Fifty-ninth-street. Briggs, who has done business with Mr. Cowley for three years, and who was allowed to cart away the children's dirty matresses to be used as stabling for his horses, swears that Mr. Cowley is a much better man than the newspapers and Mr. Gerry make him out. He admits that the Shepherd had a bad temper, but says that the stories about the bean soup and watered milk are exaggerated.

Bishop Potter's handsome carriage and pair of snow white horses were driving up to his brown-stone residence in East Twenty-second-street when the reporter called last evening. The Bishop greeted his visitor pleasantly, but at the question whether he intended exerting himself in Cowley's behalf he shook his head.

"Will the Church authorities do anything toward getting him bail or counsel?"

"I think not," replied the Bishop, cautiously; "that is, I have heard of nothing of the kind being on foot."

"Do you expect that any of the Church people will come forward for that purpose?"

The Bishop thought not, and seemed from his manner to apprehend that Mr. Cowley's prospects were decidedly blank and unpromising. He said that he had taken no step as yet for citing the ex-Shepherd before an ecclesiastical tribunal, while he was, as at present, before the civil courts.

A BURGLAR'S SON.

HOPEFUL MASTER GEORGE LYONS SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

George Lyons, the boy whose denunciation of his mother in the Essex Market Police Court created a sensation on Saturday, was taken from prison yesterday. Justice Murray concluded to send him to the House of Refuge, and made out his commitment yesterday morning. The boy was as impudent and swaggering as ever. After the commitment papers had been signed and sent to the prison authorities, Mrs. Sophie Lyons visited the prison to see her son. She came with her hands full of candies, which she offered to the boy kindly. He declined them curtly, however, and said: "I don't want them things. Why didn't you bring a pipe and tobacco?" Mrs. Lyons then sent out and had some cigarettes purchased for him. He smoked them, but there was no indication that he was grateful for the present or pleased with his mother's visit. She left him after a time and went in to see the magistrate in the examination-room to learn what disposition had been made of the case. She objected strongly to his being sent to the House of Refuge, because it was, she thought, so much like a prison, and she wanted to keep him away from bad associates. She preferred that he should be sent to the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, where he would, she thought be better cared for and educated. The magistrate suggested that she might call at the Protectory office, in Warren-street, and explain the case to the managers, but he reminded her that it was optional with them to receive or reject the boy. He himself believed the boy to be a vicious lad, and told Mrs. Lyons that if she told the true facts in the case the managers of the Protectory would certainly decline to receive him. Mrs. Lyons then said he was a wild boy, but she hoped to be able to save him. While she confessed her guilty career, she declared that the boy, in his aspersions of her character on Saturday, had done her great injustice, turning ungratefully upon her, and rewarded her interest in his welfare by foully abusing her. She said that at one time, while they were traveling in Montreal together in a railway carriage, the lad wanted better accommodations, and to secure them he suddenly sprang up in the midst of all the passengers and cried out at the top of his voice, "Here, conductor, here's my mother! She's a thief and a shoplifter. She's got plenty of money, and yet she won't get me a better carriage to ride in." Covered with confusion, she paid $7 to the conductor, and had the lad taken to a better carriage in the train. Once while he was at college, one of the priests began to taunt him about his father's infamous crimes, and the lad, Mrs. Lyons said, seized an ink-bottle and threw it at his head, cutting his scalp. In explanation of this conduct, he said, very coolly, "If my father had been there, he would have done exactly the same thing. He wasn't there, so I thought I would act as he would have done; that's all." A letter was afterward written to her requesting her to remove the boy from the institution.

Mrs. Lyons finally consented to have the lad sent to the House of Refuge. There appears to be some confusion about his real age, Mrs. Lyons saying he is 14 years, while he claims to be 15, and some people with whom he lived assert that he is 17 years. Mrs. Lyons told the Justice she wished it to be understood that the boy was not to be a subject for charity under any consideration. She had means, and would be willing to pay five years' board in advance to have him properly brought up and educated. After making a few more remarks to the Justice in reference to the case, she left the court-room, the magistrate having assured her that the boy would, at any rate, be well-disciplined at the House of Refuge, and that she could visit him whenever she chose.

ALL ANGELS CHURCH.

THE SMALLEST CHURCH BUILDING ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Thirty-two years ago the Protestant Episcopal Church of All Angels was built in the midst of a wilderness of rocks at Eighty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. The edifice was small and unpretentious, and, as the locality was very thinly populated at that period, the congregation did not exceed a score. In 1857 the land on which the little church stood was added to the area of Central Park, and the congregation removed to the neighborhood of Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, where it has since worshiped in perhaps the smallest church edifice on Manhattan Island. Since the Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman became its Rector, five years ago, the congregation has been rapidly increasing in numbers. A school-room 16 by 24 feet was added a few years ago, and last Fall a vestry was attached. The latest addition, a chapel, which has just been completed, connects the Rector's residence with the church, affording increased accommodation for the Sunday and day schools. Mr. Hoffman has established many auxiliaries to his church work, the most important being the day-school, a parish library, and industrial school, under the charge of Mrs. Derrick Wesley Haynes; an All Angels Mutual Club, a St. Mary's Guild for Ladies, presided over by Miss Jane Owens; Bible-classes, under charge of the Rector, his assistant, and Messrs. Livingston and Hutchinson; a singing-school, superintended by Mr. Charles L. Miel and Mrs. Harrington; and a Sunday-school, under charge of Mr. Robert Armstrong Livingston. Special opening services were held in the enlarged church yesterday morning, a large congregation attending. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Potter and the Rev. Messrs. Hoffman, Webb, Johnson, and Hamilton. Prayers appropriate to the occasion were said by the Bishop, who also preached a brief sermon from the text—"Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thine honor dwelleth"—Psalm xxvi.: 8. It was not, he said, a feeling of pride which induced the Pastor of the church to increase its capacity and beautify its interior, but a pure feeling of reverence and affection for the habitation of the Lord, to whom such evidences of piety and veneration were most pleasing and acceptable. After the singing of a hymn by the choir, Bishop Potter administered the rite of confirmation to 20 candidates. The services terminated with a celebration of Holy Communion.

THE VALUE OF A WIFE'S AFFECTIONS.

A suit to recover $20,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections has been brought in the Kings County Supreme Court by Henry E. E. Legraw against James M. Rowan. Legraw is a commercial traveler, and makes Brooklyn his home. Rowan is a grain merchant in New-York, and was at one time a member of the Produce Exchange. He is an ex-Trustee of Talmage's Tabernacle, and has a wife and family, who make their home in Jamaica, Long Island. Mr. Legraw alleges in his complaint that while living at Sufferens, N. Y., in the Summer of 1878, Rowan was in the habit of driving his wife about the country in a carriage. This was a frequent occurrence, and it invariably happened when Mr. Legraw had gone to his business in New-York. In the Fall of that year the pair, it is alleged by Legraw, took rooms in West Twenty-fifth-street, the room occupied by Rowan opening into that in which Mrs. Legraw and her son slept. They also, it is alleged, were registered as Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams in a New-York hotel on one or two occasions, and subsequently lived together, while Legraw was absent from the City. Legraw accompanies his complaint with the affidavit of Miss Josephine Scott, a milliner, in which she says that Rowan and Mrs. Legraw endeavored to persuade her to swear that on certain dates Mrs. Legraw was learning the millinery business of her. The object of this was, as Legraw explained, to "cover up these dates," intimating that improper intimacy between him and Mrs. Legraw would be likely to be shown unless this was done. Miss Scott further alleges that Rowan told her that Mrs. Legraw was "a fine, intelligent little lady," whose husband was a brute and a rascal, and who suspected them of improper conduct. On the night of the 30th of January, 1879, Miss Scott alleges, Mrs. Legraw confessed to her that her relations with Rowan were criminal. Mrs. Legraw is about 35 years of age, and was married in 1862, in Brooklyn, where she was a prominent member of society. Her son is 16 years old.

FINED FOR HAVING A BROKEN HEAD.

On Saturday, Officer Gohl, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found a man lying in the hallway of the premises No. 212 Grand-street. The officer took him to the Tombs Police Court and preferred a charge of intoxication against him. The prisoner was in a semi-stupor, and said he was John Caster, a German, 40 years old, and had no home. He was fined $10 by Justice Kilbreth, on the officer's complaint, and was taken down to the City Prison. Here Warden Finn was struck by the fact that his stupor did not appear to be of the kind usually produced by excessive drinking. He made a further examination, and found clotted blood at the base of the man's skull. He telegraphed for an ambulance and a surgeon, and shortly afterward a doctor came from the Chambers-Street Hospital. After examining the wound, the physician said that the man had concussion of the brain, the wound bearing evidence of having been received by a fall. Caster was removed to the hospital. Yesterday morning Warden Finn received a telegram stating that the patient was in a dangerous condition.

CLOSING BAXTER-STREET DENS.

On Saturday night the Police arrested 26 male and female inmates, black and white, of the houses Nos. 44 and 46 Baxter-street, and some 20 young roughs who were found in the premises. The prisoners were all taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday. John Boynton, colored, was held in $1,000 bail for keeping the premises No. 44 Baxter-street, and Lydia Henry, white, was placed under similar bail, as part proprietor of the house. Robert Ahern, colored, and Sarah Ahern, a white woman, were also held as proprietors of the premises No. 46 Baxter-street, and for disorderly conduct. Florence Broum, Nellie Buckley, Sarah Kane, all colored, and Hannah Randolph, white, were held in $300 bail for disorderly conduct. The other inmates were sent to the Island in default of fines, and the men found in the houses were discharged with a rebuke from Justice Kilbreth.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of the Rev. Gustav Alexy, Pastor of the Bohemian Presbyterian Mission Chapel, in East Fourth-street, who died on Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon from the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The employes of Lord & Taylor were given a dinner by the firm on Saturday evening at the Hotel Monico, the occasion being the completion of the semi-annual taking of stock. An enjoyable feast was provided and was done ample justice to.

Mr. Robert Sinclair, whose name was mentioned yesterday in connection with the Lewis will case, emphatically denies that he has anything whatever to do with the case, or any knowledge of it, or that he ever saw Mrs. Lewis or had anything to do with her.

A spirited horse, attached to a butcher's wagon owned by Charles R. Cushing, took fright on Saturday afternoon, at Madison-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, and ran down Madison-avenue. When near Sixty-third-street the cart came in collision with a Madison-avenue car. The cart was demolished, and one side of the car was crushed in. No person was injured.

In pursuance of orders from the German Republican Central Committee, of which Judge Distenhoefer is President, an election for delegates was held in the German Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District on Friday night, and the following gentlemen were elected: Louis Breuner, John Wachter, John L. Messer, William H. Fasse, and G. Baumgartner.

On Saturday night the Police closed the saloons kept by Michael McGaragan, at No. 613 First-avenue, and John Yunger and James McCabe, at No. 461 Third-avenue. The proprietors of both places were arrested, and 35 customers at Yunger & McCabe's, and 15 at McGaragan's. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Justice Patterson discharged the customers and held McGaragan in $2,500 bail, and Yunger & McCabe in $1,000 bail each.

BROOKLYN.

Burglars entered the hardware store of John Brush at No. 598 Atlantic-avenue, on Saturday night, and stole cutlery valued at $250.

By direction of Bishop Loughlin, the announcement was made in all the Catholic churches of Brooklyn yesterday that a collection for famine-stricken Ireland will be taken next Sunday.

A thief picked the pocket of Mrs. Kate Brett, of No. 441 Herkimer-street, while she was on a Fulton Ferry-boat, on Saturday afternoon, and made his escape in the crowd. Mrs. Brett lost $15.

George Simes heard a ladder placed against a window in his room on the second floor of No. 88 Kent-avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Peeping through the curtains, he saw three men preparing to mount the ladder. He fired a pistol in the air to frighten them, and they took flight, leaving burglar's tools behind them.

A special meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held in the church at Fulton and Clinton streets on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, commencing at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, late United States Minister to France, entitled "Paris and France During the Siege and Commune."

NEW-JERSEY.

Peter Reilly, a 16-year-old boy, residing on Van Winkle-street, Jersey City, died yesterday from a pistol-wound. On Saturday night, while he was toying with his father's pistol, the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the ball lodged in his brain.

The troubles in the German Lutheran Church on Eighth-street, Hoboken, have been set at rest. This is the congregation whose Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Haferman, was accused of kissing his cook. On Saturday he handed a paper, by which he resigned his charge, to the Board of Trustees. It was to take effect immediately. The Trustees promptly accepted it. No service was held in the church yesterday.

MULES AT ATLANTA.

EXTENT OF THE TRADE—WHENCE THE SUPPLY COMES AND WHERE THEY GO.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Jan. 30.

The stock-yards in Atlanta are full of mules. There has never been such a supply of these useful animals on the market. Few people have any idea how great the mule trade of Atlanta is. Since 1868 it has been enormous. In spite of the fact that year before last about 15,000 mules were distributed from this point, the demand has not decreased, and the present season has been one of unusual activity. From the rich blue-grass valleys of Kentucky and the great stock farms of Tennessee thousands of the finest mules in the world come to Atlanta. Hundreds of farmers come to Atlanta just to buy mules. At any hour in the day the stock-yards, of which there are four or five in the city, are being inspected by purchasers. Many of the jolly drovers who come here bring as many as three and four car-loads of mules. None of them come without one car-load. Freight charges are heavy, and it would not pay to bring fewer. The mules are always in splendid condition when they reach Atlanta. They are fat, sleek, and so active that they throw their heels around with a native recklessness that insures respect. Good mules are always in demand, and bring good prices. They are now worth from $100 to $150 each, according to size and general condition. They are taken from Atlanta to all parts of Georgia and Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida. Many of the larger drovers will not retail their mules, but sell them by lots to traders and speculators. Some of these hardy Kentuckians and Tennesseeans have made fortunes raising mules since the war. They conduct huge stock-farms, where the young mules are made fat and strong on the richest grass, and grow up to "their majority" in a climate which is the best in the world for all kinds of horse-flesh. There are other mule traders who do not own a foot of land, and never bother themselves about raising mules. They buy them from the farms at advantageous prices, ship them to market and pocket a few thousands every month of the season. The mule-trader is a character, and individually not exactly like anybody else. He has liberal views, a genuine Kentucky joviality, a love of fun that carries him to see all the sights when he comes to the city. It is remarkable what respect these men have for the mule. The reporter heard one of them say the other day that he saw a child fall in the streets just ahead of a drove of mules rushing at full tilt down the street. Everybody expected in the next instant to see the hoofs of the rushing mules crush the little one to death. But the good-natured mules comprehended the danger. Every one of them skipped over the little child, and left it as safe as if it had been in its mother's lap all the while. That the mule has been slandered is quite probable. The mule trade of Atlanta brings hundreds of thousands of dollars here every Winter and Spring. The drovers spend thousands here. The farmers who come here to purchase mules spend thousands more. In Georgia and the South successful agriculture depends largely on the mule. Some one has said that two things in creation have fully demonstrated their eternal fitness for each other—the negro and the mule. A negro never works so well as with a stout mule; a mule never rises to its highest possibilities except under the guiding hand of a darky. With darkies and mules our fields will continue to yield their rich increase.

PATRICK HIGGINS AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Patrick Higgins, the proprietor of a so-called eating-saloon, was before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with a brutal assault and battery on Jennie McCarthy, of No. 48 New Bowery. On Monday night last she went into the saloon with a male acquaintance and ordered something to eat. She and her companion handed Higgins two trade dollars, and he refused to give them any change. The girl turned upon him, and declared that he should not rob her friend if she could prevent it. White with rage, Higgins sprang from behind the bar, and, seizing her by the arm, dragged her screaming into an adjoining room. Here, with a curse, he told her he would teach her not to take his customers away, and struck her a brutal blow with his fist that felled her to the floor. Then he kicked her, and, lifting a chair, struck her three terrible blows on the head that caused the blood to gush from her nose and ears. She tottered to her feet and made a dash for the door, when Higgins's mistress caught her and locked her up in a room. She awoke in the morning in a pool of her own blood, and Higgins had her taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, with the story that she had injured herself by falling down stairs. She told the story of her beating, however, and the Police were notified and Higgins was arrested. Jennie McCarthy was taken from the hospital yesterday, and made a complaint against Higgins, who was committed, in default of bail, to await trial. He has repeatedly been arraigned for like offenses.

SINGULAR TREASURE-TROVE.

Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

A singular case of treasure-trove was brought under the notice of the Master of the Rolls recently. Counsel applied for an interpleader order to try the right to a sum of money discovered on the 19th of November on the premises No. 10 Rutland-square, by a workman employed by Messrs. Maguire & Son, Dawson-street. It was stated that the house had been on the 7th or 8th of November assigned by Miss Cookson to Col. Palliser. The workman, while examining the locks of a strong room at the rear of the house on the ground floor, came upon a cash-box of antique structure concealed beneath a step leading into the room. The cash-box was removed to the premises of Messrs. Maguire, who wrote to Col. Palliser, then in the country, informing him of the discovery, and seeking instructions. Col. Palliser replied, requesting the retention of the box until his arrival in Dublin. Mr. Maguire placed it in the Royal Bank for safe custody pending the arrival of Col. Palliser. The particulars of the discovery were published, and several parties, including the Earl of Longford, put in claims to the treasure. Counsel for the Earl of Longford opened an affidavit to the effect that the late Earl of Longford and his son occupied the house No. 10 Rutland-square from the year 1817 to the year 1848, when it was sold; that the late Earl told his wife previous to his death that he had in the house a large sum in gold in case of need. At the death the Countess of Longford instructed the Executors to search for the money, and a careful but fruitless examination was made in the year 1848. In the latter year the house was let to Mr. George Willoughby Hemans, son of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, from whom it was subsequently conveyed to Miss Cookson. When the box was opened it was found to contain an envelope addressed "Earl of Rutland," the remainder being torn away; a letter beginning "My dear Lord Longford," some Parliamentary papers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and a plan of the upper story of the house, showing certain partitions which had been put up by Thomas, Earl of Longford, and having some writing upon it, sworn to be that of his Lordship. The counsel for Col. Palliser desired to have an opportunity of seeing Lord Longford's affidavits. The counsel for Miss Cookson argued that her assignment of the premises to Col. Palliser was only of the estate and interest, whereas the assignment to herself from Mr. Hemans included the furniture, chattels, and everything therein contained. He had no objection to an issue being directed. The counsel for the Attorney-General sought an adjournment to enable him to consider the affidavits of the Earl of Longford. The Master of the Rolls adjourned the further hearing for a fortnight.

MR. SAY'S PLEASURE TRIP.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 31.

Mr. Henri Say, the French gentleman whose yacht Henriette, on which he started on a tour around the world, put in here a month ago with a broken shaft, will leave this morning. The yacht has been fitted with a new shaft, and Mr. Say expects to go to Southern and West India waters. He expects to return to Baltimore next August, when his new $200,000 yacht, for which Messrs. Malster & Reaney have the contract, will be finished, and will then make the voyage around the world. Dr. Millard L. Mitchell, of this city, a graduate of the Maryland Medical University, will accompany Mr. Say in his expedition as physician to his family and crew.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:02 | Sun sets.....5:19 | Moon rises.12:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:44	Gov. Island	12:33	Hell Gate	1:5[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................SUNDAY, FEB. 1.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Alliance, Lawson, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Paladine, (Arg.,) Green, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to C. Carson & Co.—vessel to Spiddy, Minford & Co.

Bark Sassello, (Ital.,) Carbone, Montevideo 56 ds., with hides to order—vessel to master.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, New-Orleans 21 ds., with cotton to order—vessel to A. Abbot. Will discharge at Staten Island.

Brig Hattie M. Bain, (of Portland,) Treatrup, Pernambuco 31 ds., with sugar Fowler, Crampson & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Dow, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N.N.W.; cloudy; at City Island, strong, N.W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; barks Eblana, for Calcutta; Speedwell, for Gijon.

Also, via Long Island Sound, bark J. Walter Scammell, for St. John, N. B. and all vessels before reported at City Island, bound out.

SPOKEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 1.—The brig Magnet reports: Dec. 18, lat. 23 S., lon. 39 W., bark V. W. H. B. (Br.,) bound for Bolivia; also, Jan. 25, lat. 32 20 N., lon. 73 40 W., bark Winefred, (Br.,) from New-Orleans, for Falmouth.

BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Jan. 24, for Liverpool, arr. off Crookhaven at 3:15 P. M. to-day.

The American Line steam-ship Lord Gough, Capt. Hughes, from Philadelphia Jan. 21, for Liverpool, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sardinian, Capt. Dutton, from Baltimore Jan. 21, via Halifax 25th, for Liverpool, has arr. here.

HAVRE, Feb. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

HAVRE, Feb. 1.—The French Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Frangeul, from New-York Jan. 21, arr. here at 3 o'clock this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Lessing, Capt. Voss, from New-York Jan. 22, for Hamburg, has arr. here.

R. H. MACY & CO.

14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

BARGAINS

IN ALL OF OUR THIRTY-ONE DEPARTMENTS.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR

SILK SUITS.

20.98 22.98

LADIES' SILK SUITS, BEST SHADES OF NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, PLUM, AND GARNET, AT $20.98 AND $22.98.

LADIES' SILK SUITS, BLACK GROS GRAIN, $20.98.

LADIES' SILK SUITS, BLACK STRIPED MOIRE, $20.98 AND $22.98.

THEY ARE COMPLETE AND WELL MADE IN EVERY RESPECT, BEING MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN WORK-ROOMS, AND ARE GUARANTEED PURE SILK. THE PRICES NAMED ARE FAR BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE, AND THEY CANNOT BE EQUALED BY ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF 2,000 YARDS RICH

BLACK SILK

AT $1.49 GOOD VALUE AT $2. SATIN DE LYON FROM $1.59 TO $3.99.

FINE LINE OF COLORED SILKS AT 89c. AND 97c. "BEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED."

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY.

A COMPLETE LINE OF THE MOST POPULAR GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

LADIES' SILK HOSE, IN CARDINAL, NAVY BLUE, AND BLACK, AT $1.53 WORTH $2.00.

JOB LOT GENTS' FANCY HALF HOSE AT 24c.

JOB LOT LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE AT 24c.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED, PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

WE SHALL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

VALENTINES

IN THE CITY. THEY WILL BE DISPLAYED ON THE HAT COUNTER, IN THE SIXTH-AVENUE SECTION OF THE STORE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY, ELEVENTH ST.

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY

We Will Make Specially Low Prices in

BLACK SILKS

—AND—

SATINS.

—ALSO—

WILL PUT ON SALE A PURCHASE OF

Ten Thousand Yards

BLACK SATIN BROCADES

At $1 25 and $1 50 Per Yard.

We strongly recommend our CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to avail themselves of the CHEAPNESS of our PRESENT STOCK.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY GOOD

FURNITURE

VERY CHEAP.

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,

Manufacturers.

STORES NOS. 104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH-ST., Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

OFFICES HEATED BY STEAM

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING,

TO BE LET

ON

FAVORABLE TERMS.

APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

THE EQUITABLE LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1879.

AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879		$34,195,368 53
Less depreciation in Government bonds and appropriation to meet any depreciation in other assets		296,545 78
		$33,898,822 74

INCOME.

Premiums	$6,396,400 15	
Interest and rents	1,950,580 70—	8,347,080 85
		$42,245,903 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death and matured endowments	$2,439,331 97	
Dividends, surrender values, and annuities	2,326,422 12	
Discounted endowments	223,117 00	
Total paid policy-holders	$4,988,871 09	
Dividend on capital	7,000 00	
Agencies and commissions	588,849 66	
General expenses	598,918 24	
State, County and City taxes	81,268 98—	6,264,906 97
NET CASH ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1879		$35,980,997 62

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$10,475,962 90	
Real estate in New-York and Boston and purchased under foreclosure	8,204,795 03	
United States stocks	5,488,978 80	
State stocks, City stocks, and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New-York	6,636,039 58	
Loans secured by United States and State and Municipal bonds and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New-York	3,673,700 00	
Cash on hand, in banks, and other depositories, on interest, and in transit (since received)	1,215,194 58	
Due from agents on account of premiums	287,225 70—	$35,980,997 62
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost		348,906 17
Interest and rents due and accrued		244,842 86
Premiums due and in process of collection		160,470 00
Deferred premiums		635,625 03
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1879		$37,366,841 75
TOTAL LIABILITIES, including legal reserve for reinsurance of all existing policies		29,851,434 00
Total undivided surplus		$7,515,407 75
Of which belongs (as computed) to policies in general class		3,945,857 75
Of which belongs (as computed) to policies in Tontine class		3,569,550 00

Risks Assumed in 1879, $26,502,541.

From the undivided surplus reversionary dividends will be declared, available on settlement of next annual premium, to ordinary participating policies.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American Experience Table, the legal standard of the State of New-York.

G. W. PHILLIPS, J. G. VAN CISE, } Actuaries.

We, the undersigned, have in person carefully examined the accounts and counted and examined in detail the assets of the society, and certify that the foregoing statement thereof is correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, JAMES M. HALSTED, HENRY S. TERBELL, THOMAS A. CUMMINS, ROBERT BLISS, } Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed Oct. 22, 1879, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

EDWARD W. LAMBERT and EDWARD CURTIS, Medical Examiners.

E. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Henry B. Hyde,	John D. Jones,	John A. Stewart,	Robt. Lenox Kennedy,
George D. Morgan,	Thomas A. Cummins,	James M. Halsted,	Jose F. Navarro,
George T. Adee,	Robert Bliss,	Chauncey M. Depew,	John J. McCook,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	Daniel D. Lord,	Benjamin Williamson,	Stephen H. Phillips,
Henry F. Spaulding,	Horace Porter,	Henry M. Alexander,	Samuel W. Torrey,
William H. Fogg,	Edward W. Lambert,	William Walker,	Samuel Holmes,
William A. Wheelock,	B. F. Randolph,	Henry Day,	Theodore Weston,
Parker Handy,	Alanson Trask,	Joseph Seligman,	Alexander P. Irvin,
William G. Lambert,	John Sloane,	E. Boudinot Colt,	T. De Witt Cuyler,
Henry G. Marquand,	Ashbel Green,	Thomas A. Biddle,	Louis Fitzgerald,
James W. Alexander,	Henry V. Butler,	George W. Carleton,	William M. Bliss,
Henry S. Terbell,	George H. Stuart,	George G. Kellogg,	Charles G. Landon,
Thomas S. Young,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.,	Samuel Borrowe,	William Alexander.